

End the Slaughter, Say 1,000 Shop Stewards of District 65

By Mel Fiske

An end to the "slaughter" in Korea, and a call for immediate negotiations to establish peaceful relations with the Soviet Union were demanded by 1,000 shop stewards of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, it was learned yesterday.

The action was voted at a meeting of the union's general council, representing more than 40,000 warehouse, department store, food processing, and office workers in New York City. Only two negative votes were noted.

The union's position was advanced in a report by David Livingston, District 65 president. His hour-long speech was mimeographed and distributed to the stewards. The vote was on approval of the report.

"Our members want no more Koreas and they want us to pull out of this one," Livingston declared. "Our members want the slaughter to end. We say to all—settle all differences around the conference table. Talk—talk about all the issues, talk with every nation, without regard to politics, that can help to bring peace. Put aside diplomacy and protocol. Nothing is more important than ending this bloodshed.

"As to basic antagonism between Communist and capitalist nations we know it's there, but settle it without bloody conflict. Substitute peaceful competition for war."

REAL SECURITY

Livingston said that "real safety and security for ourselves and our union are to be found only in a democratic America in a world at peace." He proposed cooperative action of union locals with neighborhood, labor, and church organizations working for peace.

"Our members do not agree with those who say war is inevitable now or later," insisted Livingston, whose union gave more men to the armed forces in World War II than any other single local union in the country.

Livingston's report detailed the impact of the war among the American people, and called for a reversal of the Truman administration's present plans to impose a permanent war economy over the nation. He proposed a "war against poverty, prejudice, ignorance and disease."

He charged that "anti-labor forces" have been placed in the "saddle, hell-bent for war" by Truman,

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LEWIS SAYS FLAT 'NO' TO TRUMAN WAGE FREEZE

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NAACP Aide, Tokyo-Bound, Hits Negro GI Frameups

By John Hudson Jones

"There's something rotten in all these courts martial of Negro soldiers in Korea," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, said yesterday, as he prepared to leave for Tokyo today to investigate them.

Marshall told a packed press conference at the NAACP headquarters, 20 W. 40 St., "I intend to speak directly to the men now in stockade in Tokyo. I want to go to Korea and I want to speak to the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment. I intend to get the facts and then we want justice in these cases."

The NAACP counsel said "Cases have been coming every day" and that they now have 36 requests from Negro GIs for defense. The most notable of these is that of Lt. Leon Gilbert, Jr., who was condemned to death but was saved by an enraged Negro people and others, who forced President Truman to commute the sentence to 20 years.

"Disturbed at the clear inference of racial discrimination which has marked Army treatment of Negro troops from the Civil War through two world wars," Marshall said, "I am proceeding to Tokyo at the direction of the NAACP to investigate these charges and find the truth."

"Information from court martial defendants, newspapermen who were present in Korea at the time of the court martial and other sources indicate," he said, "that the trials were an attempt at mass disciplinary action during the daily retreat in the early days of the Korean conflict, and that such discipline was not inflicted on white troops."

More than 50 percent of the cases the NAACP is

handling are life sentences, and all are long ones ranging from 15 to 20 years at hard labor.

Present at the conference was James Hicks, a reporter who covered the first part of the Korean war for the Afro-American. Hicks told of how white officers ran away from battle wholesale.

"They shot themselves in the foot to keep from going back to the front," Hicks said.

But the Negro soldiers under sentence are charged with "cowardice" or similar violation of the Articles of War.

"I have heard of only one white soldier who was court martialed in Korea," Marshall commented.

Hicks told how he saw large groups of Negro soldiers in chains in the railroad station in Tokyo surrounded by military police armed with burp (sub-machine) guns.

"As a Negro I was humiliated," Hicks said, describing the Japanese crowd gathered to look at the men. "They were supposed to be dangerous criminals."

The NAACP revealed one case of a Negro Master Sergeant who got 20 years for refusing to obey a command to return to his post. He was a hero in the last war and served in New Guinea, returning with an excellent record.

In Korea, he developed vomiting and fainting spells and severe headaches. Army psychiatrists agreed it was psychosomatic in nature but they had orders to mark all cases not physical or with no outward reason for disability as fit for battle. They did so and gave the Negro soldier the drugs belladonna, phenobarbital, and benzidril.

Back at the camp the pain became so intense the soldier took all the drugs at once. These drugs are known

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91% in Wheeling Poll Say: Quit Korea

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.—Ninety-one percent of persons casting ballots in the "What's Your Opinion" poll being conducted here by the News Register favors withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea, the newspaper announced in a two-column page one story. Fifty-one percent of the voters in the straw poll, the paper added, favor an "immediate try for a negotiated peace with Russia."

One balloter asked if it wouldn't be possible to send ballots to "our boys in the armed forces." Their answers, he said, would make "interesting reading."

"I sincerely hope," another writer said, "that the results of the poll will be called to the attention of West Virginia's senators and the press all over the nation. Perhaps, then, other communities will speak out as Wheeling is doing."

One woman accompanied her ballot with this remark: "We mothers would like to know why this uncalled for murdering has to go on. I think we need a thorough housecleaning in Washington."

Another writer called for "impeachment of President Truman" and added: "We are supposed to have a government of the people, by the people and for the people, but so far the cries of the American people have been completely ignored."

A mother cast her ballot and wrote: "I think it is high time the parents rise up and put a stop to this sending of their sons to be slaughtered every time some foreign nation decides to start a war."

One voter attached a two-page letter attacking the "stupidity of General MacArthur" in attempting the Korea campaign.

A brief note on a ballot said: "We sincerely hope that public opinion will halt the rush of the suicidal policy of our State Department."

66% in Burlington, Indiana, Poll

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Sixty-six percent of those polled by churches in Burlington, Ind., voted to "get out of the present theatre of war in Asia and stay out," Ralph Phillips, a Burlington resident, said in a letter to the Indianapolis Star.

"Should not the mothers of the men on these fronts have a right to an explanation?" Phillips asked. "Or have we reached a point where our intelligence is no longer responsible to its citizens?"

Pastor Asks a Searching Question

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Swan, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in a statement critical of U. S. military intervention in Asia, asked:

"Have we as citizens of the U. S. and the UN, and as Christians, no contribution to make to humanity but guns and more guns, tanks and more tanks, bombs and more bombs?"

The Rev. Swan said people stop him on the street and say: "Millions of us would like to say these things if we could."

Wants Grandsons to Enjoy Peace

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—An appeal, spread across the front page of the daily Times-Union here, calls for a "noon-day prayer for peace" daily. The appeal was made by Mrs. Guy R. Smith, a well-known musician and composer here.

Mrs. Smith, mother of a World War II veteran and grandmother of three small boys, declared: "Peace is very dear to my heart, as it is to the hearts of all mothers. I want my grandsons to grow up in a world of peace, without the spectre of war hanging over them when they reach young manhood. And World War II is still near enough that I can remember how I felt when my son Herbert was fighting overseas."

"Everywhere," she said, "people are asking, 'But what can I do?'"

Car Dealer Circulates Peace Pleas

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 10.—Sixteen hundred persons in two weeks signed the petition circulated by Axel Nielsen, St. Joseph used-car dealer, demanding the United States pull out of the Korean war.

Nielsen estimated there would be another 1,000 or more names on 130 other sheets handed out elsewhere in southwestern Michigan and northern Indiana, according to the Daily News-Paladium of this city.

"The response is tremendous and we have just started," Nielsen said. "There will soon be thousands more. And if it is explained right, it should sweep the country," he predicted. Nielsen said his petition urges the President to bring our boys back to American soil, "and let the other countries—one and all—paddle their own canoe."

The petition urges a law so "we, the people, can vote whether

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MILWAUKEE RALLY HAILS WARSAW PEACE CONGRESS

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Four hundred Milwaukee workers, many of them women, and a large proportion of Polish-Americans and other Slavs, waded through deep snow in zero weather Saturday night to the South Side Armory to hear Edmund V. Bobrowicz, of Milwaukee, and Harold Ward, of Chicago, report on the tremendous peace sentiments of the people of Europe and the world. Bobrowicz, an international representative of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, had attended the Congress as an observer; while Ward, a shop worker and member of the

FE Council of District 11, UE, and officer of his 5,000-member local union, was one of the eight Chicago area delegates.

Both reporters described living and working conditions in the East Europe democracies, the absence of discrimination and the participation of workers in government; which, they said, contrasted sharply with the conditions of the workers in France and other Marshall Plan countries and in the U. S. A.

But the main theme of their reports was the yearning and build-

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WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES SOAR TO NEW HIGH

Higher prices for 15 commodities this week sent the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index soaring nine cents to \$7.02, the highest level in more than 28 months, the agency reported yesterday.

The index for the week ended Jan. 9 compared with \$6.93 a week ago and \$5.76 a year earlier. It was the first time the index topped the \$7.00 mark since August 17, 1948, when it stood at \$7.07.

The index represents the sum total of the

price per pound of 31 foods in general use, of which only two declined this week, while 14 held unchanged.

The 15 foods advancing were flour, wheat, corn, rye, barley, hams, lard, butter, coffee, cottonseed oil, cocoa, raisins, steers, hogs and lambs. Those declining included eggs and oats.

Prices of beef, cheese, sugar, milk, tea, beans, peas, peanuts, potatoes, rice, molasses, currants and prunes held unchanged.

MacA Troops in Wonju Retreat

Korean troops drove MacArthur forces back five miles from the suburbs of Wonju, it was reported yesterday. The Koreans attacked in the midst of murderous artillery fire and during a raging snowstorm reports said. The MacArthur retreat came as his American, French and Dutch forces in that sector were being ordered to kill at sight any Korean men, whether in civilian dress or uniform.

MacArthur headquarters declared that the Koreans have pushed to Ansong, 38 miles southeast of Seoul, 15 miles below Osan, the last reported position, and 48 miles north of Taejon.

The battle at Wonju was the only major action reported in Korea.

The MacArthur 2nd Division was revealed to be under a new commander, Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, deputy U. S. chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek in 1944-1946.

8th Army to Control All News of Korea

TOKYO, Jan. 10.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today that it will hand over to the U. S. Eighth Army tomorrow full control of the release and censorship of news concerning Korea.

Koreans Free 6 GIs; Tell Them Wall St. Is Foe

The Korean People's Army released six American prisoners, two of them Negro GIs, it was announced yesterday. With the released men, the Koreans sent a letter saying

that they consider American monopolists and "warmongers" their enemy, not the GIs.

The letter read:

"Dear Sir (to the Company Commander): We send six American war prisoners back to you. Because they are not our enemy, our real enemy is American warmongers, monopoly capitalists and their clique."

"We are peace-loving people. Therefore we advise you to stop the war soon. We are fighting for our self-government and our independence. We hope that the American army will go back home as soon as possible. Throw away your guns and try to go back home. I think your parents and wife are waiting for you very eagerly."

"Remember me kindly to your all soldiers."

"Your truly,
"Korean People Army No. 745
Political Officer."

(Signed) Cho Ik Choon."

Dispatches from Korea quoted one freed prisoner, Cpl. Daniel Tyce, of the Bronx, as saying that the Koreans "were determined to convince us that they were peace-loving people who just wanted the Americans to go home so they could work out the destiny of their own country." The Americans were captured Jan. 3.

At their home in the Bronx, 1279 Stebbins Ave., Mrs. Anna Tyce yesterday gave "thanks to God" that the Koreans liberated her husband. She said she had no idea why they did.

The 16-year-old wife of Pvt. Charles D. Enbody, Jr., 19, did not even know her husband had been captured when the news arrived in St. Louis that he had been released by the Koreans.

Mrs. Patricia Enbody was not at home when the news came, but her mother, Mrs. Ruth Beiser, said she will be "overjoyed" because

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CIO Packers Insist on Raise, Debunk 'Phony Emergency'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Packinghouse workers here have expressed their vigorous determination not to be "frozen out" of a substantial wage increase when their contracts with the packers re-open Feb. 11. A conference of 400 district leaders of the CIO United

Packinghouse Workers of America last Sunday served notice that they would not accept "a phony non-existent emergency aimed at forcing us to accept all sorts of sacrifices."

It was decided to hold a one-hour stoppage in every packing plant in the Chicago area on Feb. 7 and to stage a demonstration in front of the offices of the packers to demand a wage boost.

Other conference decisions called for

- An emergency wage conference called by the international union to discuss action on a pay increase.

- A joint mass meeting of all packinghouse workers, AFL and CIO, in the Chicago area.

- A campaign to stop any move in Washington toward higher taxes on workers and to compel the institution of strict price controls.

The main conference resolution declared that the union "would make every effort to redirect our nation on a path of peaceful abundance."

District Director Harold Neilson, calling for militant action to back up the union's wage demands, warned, however, that "big money

now controls the government and has the tools necessary to smash unions."

A proposal that the packers be asked to take over the burden of new taxes was made by interna-

tional president Ralph Helstein. "We don't like escalator clauses that freeze the standards of living," he said, "but we want the packers to agree to take over future

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200 IN BOSTON RALLY BACK FIGHT FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Over 200 Negro and white citizens of Boston braved the year's worst snowstorm to attend a rally Sunday afternoon to back the campaign for the Martinsville Seven. The meeting, in the Everett School, heard Mrs. Grace Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville victims, and Louis Burnham, editor of the new magazine Freedom.

On an appeal by Arthur Jones, local leader of the Young Progressives over \$400 in donations and pledges were raised. Jones announced that over 4,000 signatures on the petition to free the Seven had been turned in and called on those present to redouble their efforts and to take part in the dele-

gation planned to see Gov. Battle of Virginia.

The Rev. J. E. Jeltz of the Baptist Church was chairman of the rally.

Mrs. Maude Trotter Steward, editor of the Boston Guardian, also spoke.

Also on the platform were representatives of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, Fur and Leather Workers Union, Progressive Party, Community church, Civil Rights Congress and William Harrigan, editor of the Boston Chronicle and member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

Sunday evening a reception was held for Mrs. Grayson and Burnham.

\$30,000 BAIL SET FOR PEACE PLEA

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Bail of \$30,000 was slapped today on Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, as Nusser was held in jail for the Union County grand jury on a charge of urging mediation of the Korean war.

Sole basis for three indictments sought against Nusser was the formal complaint of an Elizabeth city cop that the Communist leader had distributed a peace leaflet last month in front of the Singer Manufacturing Co. shopgate.

The leaflet distributed by Nusser called for mediation of the Korean war, withdrawal of all outside troops, bringing American boys home safely, and removal of MacArthur.

A warrant for Nussers' arrest citing a World War One "anti-subversion" statute, was sworn out by Daniel Tracey, Jr., president of the city council, who was enraged by the fact that Singer workers had warmly accepted the circulars calling for an end to the Korean war.

Although 15,000 copies of the same leaflet were handed out all over the state, no other city attempted to drag out the 33-year-old gag law to prevent the distribution.

Solomon Golat, Newark civil rights attorney who defended Nusser in Elizabeth Magistrate's Court, said after the hearing he would move for Nusser's immediate release on a writ of habeas corpus.

PROTESTS URGED

The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey urged protests against the arrest and against the exorbitant bail to County Judges Edward A. McGrath and Walter A. Hetfield III, at the Union County courthouse in Elizabeth.

Bail was set by City Magistrate John L. McGuire, who joined Raymond Leahey, first assistant city attorney, in a hate-duet that ignored constitutional and Supreme Court precedents cited by Golat against the gag law.

"Do we have to sit here and be nauseated by all this talk about democracy and free speech for rats like this?" Leahey bellowed, waving at Nusser.

Nusser is a World War II veteran, father of a four-year-old girl, and served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the war for Spanish democracy.

Judge McGuire beamed at Leahey's scurrilous attacks, and took Golat to task for pointing out that the U. S. is not in a state of war. "We're in war to the bitter end," McGuire shouted. He was particularly incensed, he said, at the least charge that duPont and other munitions manufacturers are making money out of the Korean adventure.

11 Jurors Chosen in Pittsburgh Frame-up

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—Only one juror remained to be chosen in the trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen in the frame-up "sedition" trial as court recessed.

Hubert C. Culleh, a Mellon bank teller, who had served the Mellon family 32 years, failed to become the 12th juror when he was challenged for cause by the defense.

The Mellon bank teller said that he had "read quite a bit" about the charges against Nelson and his colleagues. He had a decided opinion that could not be changed by evidence, he confessed.

Another juror was barred when he hinted that the defendants should have been given violent treatment outside of court.

Four or five other jurors were

Truth Becomes Still More Dangerous

An Editorial

GENERAL MACARTHUR has clamped a complete censorship on the news that America will be allowed to get from the far-off hellhole of disaster and death.

This is not merely a military censorship. It is, as Keyes Beech, New York Daily News correspondent in Korea said bitterly, "something that amounts to political and psychological censorship."

MacArthur doesn't want the people back home to get any news that might create "despondency" at home or create "an unfavorable reaction" in Europe. If any reporter tries to tell the TRUTH he faces a court-martial!

What crimes of indiscriminate slaughter is this blackout intended to hide? MacArthur's jet planes have been ordered to "shoot anything that moves" behind the lines.

The Truman-Dulles-MacArthur crowd didn't tell America the truth about Korea back in June, 1950. Behind a fog of lies, they started this murderous war against a small Asian nation that never did us any harm.

Warren Austin in the UN isn't telling the country the truth about this debacle. He blocks every effort to get a "cease-the-war-and-start-negotiations" settlement.

THE MACARTHUR blackout in Korea is being extended against the truth here at home. If MacArthur can completely gag the press in Korea, how long will it be before this crowd outlaws all criticism here at home?

Truman already warns that any criticism of his Operation Disaster hurts "national unity." But what he is doing to the national welfare by his hell-bent-for-war program he doesn't mention.

Sinclair Lewis Dies in Rome At Age of 65

ROME, Jan. 10.—Sinclair Lewis, 65, first American to win the Nobel Prize in literature, died of a heart attack today in a clinic where he was recovering from pneumonia.

The famed writer died at the Villa Elettra clinic at 7:40 a.m. (1:40 a.m. EST).

The author was born in Sauk Centre, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885, the son of a country doctor.

Lewis won the Nobel award for his novel, "Babbitt," in 1930. In his acceptance speech in Stockholm he derided "American commercialism" which he said assigned "an inferior role to the arts and literature."

"Main Street" was the first of Lewis' novels concerning the American middle class. "Babbitt" followed, and after that "Arrowsmith" and "Elmer Gantry."

In 1926, Lewis was offered the Pulitzer Prize but refused it.

He wrote "It Can't Happen Here" in 1935 to awaken Americans to the menace of fascism.

In 1947 at the age of 62, he wrote "Kingsblood Royal," a novel attacking anti-Negro discrimination.

John L. Lewis Says 'No' to Truman's Wage Freeze Plan

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—John L. Lewis today called on the Government to abandon any idea of freezing wages, and instead remove "the iron collar" of the Taft-Hartley law from the necks of the American worker. Lewis made his statement before

replied, "You take it correctly." One factor which makes price controls impossible, Lewis said, is "lack of controls on net profit and dividends." "These profits, distributed in dividends," he added, "are being reinvested at a very high rate, which in itself is inflationary."

Federal Reserve Board figures show an amazing increase in profits, Lewis pointed out. If profits continue during 1951 at their high level of the third quarter of 1950, it will mean an annual net return on invested capital of 17.6 percent the highest in history, he declared.

CITES BIG PROFITS "We reject the theory," he said, "that the working man should have his wages frozen and be compelled to limit his living while re-

Lewis bluntly stated, "We strongly oppose any form of stabilization which amounts to a wage freeze." Price controls under the existing law and prevailing conditions he described flatly as "impossible."

Lewis met with the WSB in private. At the end of the session on the third floor of the Statler Hotel, however he mounted the stairs to the press room above and told newsmen what he had said to the board.

"We opposed putting the country's economy in irons, and said we saw no necessity for it," Lewis told newsmen.

"The United Mine Workers took the position that the task before the country at the present time did not require freezing of wages."

"Stabilization or stability can be achieved through collective bargaining, in contradiction to an arbitrary government fiat."

"We asked the board to memorialize Congress or the President to ask for the repeal, the nullification or the suspension of the Taft-Hartley Act. We hold that the American worker is entitled to that help to save the working men from those who would destroy them, whoever they may be."

"I take it, Mr. Lewis," a reporter said, "you were not asked for a no strike pledge."

Lewis paused, regarded the reporter silently for 20 seconds and

turns from corporate investments are being paid out with such a lavish hand."

If it is necessary to increase production 25 percent, labor and industry can "take that in their stride," he said. But he opposed wholesale conversion of factories producing for civilian consumers. Additional production could be secured by establishing "auxiliary plants," he declared, without "disrupting the economy of the nation."

Other reasons why it is impossible to control prices effectively, Lewis said, are the escalator clauses in "certain industrial contracts which could not properly be vitiated," and the statutory provisions fixing parity as the lowest limit for farm prices.

POINT OF ORDER

Duce! Duce! Dewey!

By Alan Max

Dewey's demand for dictatorial powers to handle a foreign invasion doesn't come a minute too soon.

Anyone who scoffs at the danger of such an invasion doesn't know the facts of life. The date has already been set.

IT'S NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

On that day 500 tenants will invade Albany to block Dewey's rent gouge. They will arrive in steel-plated cars of the New York Central Railroad.

In the face of this threat, Dewey's demand that he be given the right to seize all persons, property, newspapers, etc., seems modest indeed. Shouldn't he also have the power to shoot on sight anybody infected with anti-landlordism?

In view of the outcry against his call for a dictatorship, Dewey now says that "the bill submitted to you makes no effort to mask its repulsiveness."

Which is more than can be said of the governor himself.



DEWEY

Leading Groups to File Briefs on Met Life Evictions

Leading national organizations are slated to file friend-of-the-court briefs in the case of the 33 tenants in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village who are seeking to restrain Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. from evicting them because of their fight against the insurance firm's jimcrow housing policies.

The organizations are the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action and American Jewish Congress.

Their briefs will be filed next week with Supreme Court Judge Aron Steuer, who yesterday heard argument on a motion for a temporary injunction restraining Metropolitan in its eviction proceedings. The 33 tenants involved are leaders of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town.

Judge Steuer reserved decision and set next week for filing additional briefs.

The tenants were represented by Paul O'Dwyer, and Metropolitan and Stuyvesant Town by Irving Kalish.

Motions for a trial by jury to be argued in the Municipal Court have been stayed until the decision on the temporary injunction.

An affidavit by Daniel L. Davis, director of the Federation of Reformed Synagogues, who lives in Peter Cooper Village, charged that the eviction "is an action in which the plaintiff tenants are engaged in a battle against landlords who, as owners of private property, dare to assert a program of thought control."

A statement calling on Mayor Impellitteri to prevent the evictions was signed by Rabbis Roland B. Gittelsohn and Morris N. Kertzer

and the Revs. Ray Gibbons and L. Oscar Lee.

David Livingston, president of District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, has proposed picketing to prevent the evictions, it was learned yesterday.

KILLS PRICE CONTROL PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Economic stabilizer Alan Valentine today overruled Price Administrator Michael V. Disalle's plan for a temporary price control, and said the government has no present plan for across-the-board ceilings.

United Labor Group To Aid Shoe Strikers

An offer of assistance to 5,000 shoe workers, who walked out of 75 shops last week with demands for a 15 cents an hour cost of living increase, was made yesterday by the United Labor Action Committee.

"Just as we extended aid to the miners, the Chrysler workers, Gloversville, Sklar and other strikers, so do we feel that every labor union conducting a strike for much needed pay increases should be helped," the committee said.

"We hope that all labor, regardless of affiliation will offer their support to the striking shoe workers," Aaron Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairman of the committee, told Isadore Rosenberg, manager of Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers.

Teachers Ask To Be Heard On Suspensions

The Teachers Union yesterday protested the refusal of the Board of Education to hear public speakers at the board meeting scheduled for next Thursday to consider the recommendation by Theodore Kiendl to dismiss the eight suspended teachers.

Mrs. Rose Russell, union legislative representative, said the refusal was a "shameless repudiation of a promise made by Maximilian Moss, president, at the board meeting May 9."

Jersey City, N. J., was the largest urban community in the United States to lose any population during the 1940-50 period. The city had only 300,447 persons in the 1950 census compared to 301,173 persons in the 1940 count.

JUDGE ORDERS BAN ON CONVENTION OF IWO

Judge Henry C. Greenberg yesterday banned the regular national convention of the International Workers Order which was to have been held this month in New York City.

The IWO executive committee sharply assailed the ban and described the state's proceedings before the New York Supreme Court as a combination of "confiscation mania," "war hysteria" and "political ambitions."

Further hearings on the attempt to liquidate the 20-year-old insurance society are scheduled for next Tuesday.

The IWO stated: "Superintendent of Insurance Alfred E. Bohlinger, usurping powers of censorship and confiscation which the New York State Legislature never gave him and which the courts have consistently denied to licensing officers, has piled illegality upon illegality, indecency upon indecency."

"One of his latest offenses against the International Workers Order, the Legislature and the people of the State of New York,

was his appeal to Judge Henry Clay Greenberg to ban the regular convention of IWO members scheduled to be held on Jan. 13-16 in New York City.

"This is an outrageous denial of the lawful rights of members to assemble and democratically express their will and desires with regard to the administration of their insurance organization and their insurance protection. The convention was called in accordance with the State-approved charter of the IWO and State insurance laws."

The IWO termed Greenberg's ruling "an astounding reversal of opinions he expressed this Monday."

"Even more ominous and revealing," it said, "is the admission by counsel for the State Insurance Department that the liquidation of the solvent order is being sought because of the possibility of war with the Soviet Union. This clearly shows that the state's case has no basis in law or legal precedent but is the creature of war hysteria mated with political ambitions. A series of red-baiting tirades by Mr. Paul E. Williams, representing the Insurance Superintendent, was reprimanded by Judge Greenberg with the words that 'the Communist Party is not on trial here.'"

FBI STOOLIE ADMITS LINK TO GRAND JURY FOREMAN

Elizabeth Bentley, stoolpigeon for the FBI, was forced to admit yesterday that she had the aid, in writing a book, of the foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted William W. Remington. Miss Bentley made this admission while she was being cross-examined in the trial of Remington, who is charged with lying under oath when he said he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

Miss Bentley reluctantly admitted that John Bruinini, the Grand Jury foreman, "has given me a great deal of help (on my book) but he didn't write it. He gave me moral encouragement and editorial help."

Defense attorney William Chandler then said:

"This Bruinini who helped edit this book you are writing about Mr. Remington and others was the foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Remington, was it not?"

"That's quite correct," replied Miss Bentley.

The defense was trying to show that Miss Bentley had a personal interest in the prosecution of Remington.

She also testified that Thomas Donegan, special assistant to the Attorney General who was among those who presented the government's case to that Grand Jury, had once been her attorney.

400 KITCHEN WORKERS PLAN STRIKE FOR PAY HIKE

A strike against the 17 restaurants and coffee shops operated by the Union News Co. was threatened yesterday by 400 kitchen workers, members of Local 89, AFL Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union. The company has refused demands for a \$4 weekly wage increase, holding to its offer of \$2.50.

Wage increases of \$4 a week

have been negotiated in hundreds of restaurants and night clubs in the city. Harry Reich, president, and Arduilio Susi, secretary, declared. Full support of the impending strike has been voted by the local's executive board.

Hungarian Legation Employee Assaulted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A New York chef burst into the Hungarian legation today and stabbed its counselor, Miss Ida Cylai.

Police identified the knife-wielder as Henry Gartner, 58, a native of Hungary. He was held on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

A reporter and a photographer also were picked up for questioning. They were not identified. One officer said the reporter and photographer "apparently went along for the story."

12,000 Seattle Cafe Workers in Pay Hike Stoppage

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The stop-work demonstration was called Thursday by officials of Cooks & Assistants Local 33, Waiters Local 239, Waitresses Local 240, Bartenders Local 487 and Hotel & Club Service Workers Local 551.

"Hotel room rents and food and

drink prices all have gone up in recent months, but our employers haven't passed any of that extra cash along to us," declared R. W. Usher of the Bartenders, chairman of the joint negotiating committee.

The workers are demanding an increase now, although their contracts do not terminate until June, 1951.

The New Life in China Stamping Out Chiang's Legacy

By Li Teh-chuan

OLD CHINA had an extremely high death rate and more than half the deaths were due to preventable diseases. Tuberculosis, smallpox, typhoid, dysenteries, typhus, relapsing fever, plague, cholera, kalaazar, measles and schistosomiasis were the major killers.

The new China has destroyed those responsible for this misery. The fundamental and increasing improvement in the people's economic condition is wiping out the main man-made cause of ill health—the poverty of the masses. A big people's effort is now concentrated on the medical front in a general offensive against preventable disease and sickness.

Under the Kuomintang regime there was no systematic health service. There was a scattered collection of institutions and such organizations as existed was left in a state of collapse. No effort was made to serve the masses.

There was a lack of every kind of medical facility and such

as were available were only for the privileged few concentrated in the major cities. Modern scientific medicine was simply not available for the vast rural population, and they depended on folk herbalists, old midwives or superstitious practices like burning incense to some useless, crumbling image in a temple.

There were not more than 15 modern doctors in a province like Sinkiang, more than double the area of France. On the other hand, medical personnel were so over-concentrated in some cities that many were partially or completely unemployed.

In Shanghai, which had the highest concentration of medical personnel of any city in China, 30 percent of the deliv-

eries were made entirely without the help of medical personnel while large numbers of modern trained midwives were unemployed.

IN THE FIELD of sanitation, things were just as bad: when the city of Tangshan was liberated, it contained garbage and refuse that had lain inside its walls for nearly 20 years; Nanking, formerly the "capital" of the KMT regime, had more than 12,000 meters of uncovered drains and sewers; Peking, at the time of liberation, contained 201,638 tons of garbage and refuse. This was cleared out of the city by 73,537 volunteers and sanitary workers. (Continued on Page 10)

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	2.50

\$30,000 BAIL SET FOR PEACE PLEA

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Bail of \$30,000 was slapped today on Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, as Nusser was held in jail for the Union County grand jury on a charge of urging mediation of the Korean war.

Sole basis for three indictments sought against Nusser was the formal complaint of an Elizabeth city cop that the Communist leader had distributed a peace leaflet last month in front of the Singer Manufacturing Co. shopgate.

The leaflet distributed by Nusser called for mediation of the Korean war, withdrawal of all outside troops, bringing American boys home safely, and removal of MacArthur.

A warrant for Nussers' arrest citing a World War One "anti-subversion" statute, was sworn out by Daniel Tracey, Jr., president of the city council, who was enraged by the fact that Singer workers had warmly accepted the circulars calling for an end to the Korean war.

Although 15,000 copies of the same leaflet were handed out all over the state, no other city attempted to drag out the 33-year-old gag law to prevent the distribution.

Solomon Golat, Newark civil rights attorney who defended Nusser in Elizabeth Magistrate's Court, said after the hearing he would move for Nusser's immediate release on a writ of habeas corpus.

PROTESTS URGED

The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey urged protests against the arrest and against the exorbitant bail to County Judges Edward A. McGrath and Walter A. Hetfield III, at the Union County courthouse in Elizabeth.

Bail was set by City Magistrate John L. McGuire, who joined Raymond Leahey, first assistant city attorney, in a hate-duet that ignored constitutional and Supreme Court precedents cited by Golat against the gag law.

"Do we have to sit here and be nauseated by all this talk about democracy and free speech for rats like this?" Leahey bellowed, waving at Nusser.

Nusser is a World War II veteran, father of a four-year-old girl, and served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the war for Spanish democracy.

Judge McGuire beamed at Leahey's scurrilous attacks, and took Golat to task for pointing out that the U. S. is not in a state of war. "We're in war to the bitter end," McGuire shouted. He was particularly incensed, he said, at the leaflet's charge that duPont and other munitions manufacturers are making money out of the Korean adventure.

11 Jurors Chosen in Pittsburgh Frame-up

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—Only one juror remained to be chosen in the trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen in the frameup "sedition" trial as court recessed.

Hubert C. Culleh, a Mellon bank teller, who had served the Mellon family 32 years, failed to become the 12th juror when he was challenged for cause by the defense.

The Mellon bank teller said that he had "read quite a bit" about the charges against Nelson and his colleagues. He had a decided opinion that could not be changed by evidence, he confessed.

Another juror was barred when he hinted that the defendants should have been given violent treatment outside of court.

Four or five other jurors were

accepted by Judge O'Brien over defense protests after they had admitted definite opinions as to defendants' guilt.

Defense challenges for cause were rejected by the court after the jurors said they would accept the court's instructions that the defendants had a presumption of innocence until convinced beyond a reasonable doubt. Some of the jurors seemed reluctant to agree. These prejudiced jurors said they had formed their opinions after reading the Pittsburgh newspapers on the case.

Truth Becomes Still More Dangerous

An Editorial

GENERAL MacARTHUR has clamped a complete censorship on the news that America will be allowed to get from the far-off hellhole of disaster and death.

This is not merely a military censorship. It is, as Keyes Beech, New York Daily News correspondent in Korea said bitterly, "something that amounts to political and psychological censorship."

MacArthur doesn't want the people back home to get any news that might create "despondency" at home or create "an unfavorable reaction" in Europe. If any reporter tries to tell the TRUTH he faces a court-martial!

What crimes of indiscriminate slaughter is this blackout intended to hide? MacArthur's jet planes have been ordered to "shoot anything that moves" behind the lines.

The Truman-Dulles-MacArthur crowd didn't tell America the truth about Korea back in June, 1950. Behind a fog of lies, they started this murderous war against a small Asian nation that never did us any harm.

Warren Austin in the UN isn't telling the country the truth about this debacle. He blocks every effort to get a "cease-the-war-and-start-negotiations" settlement.

THE MacARTHUR blackout in Korea is being extended against the truth here at home. If MacArthur can completely gag the press in Korea, how long will it be before this crowd outlaws all criticism here at home?

Truman already warns that any criticism of his Operation Disaster hurts "national unity." But what he is doing to the national welfare by his hell-bent-for-war program he doesn't mention.

It seems that you are a patriot only when you bow down to the MacArthur-Dulles disaster in Korea; only when you accept the plan of these war-makers for infinitely bigger "Koreas" in Europe in the form of a suicidal world war.

The heavy lying about our real position in the world goes on in all top circles.

SENATOR TAFT, for example, stirred millions of citizens by his sharp warning that Truman's shipment of a huge army to Europe spells inevitable disaster. Truman can't answer that!

Neither can he answer Taft's charge that Washington doesn't need any army in Europe UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO START AN ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION.

Neither could Truman answer Taft's statement (which Taft is trying to take back) that "there is no evidence that Russia intends to attack the United States."

Nor could he answer Taft's proof that the U.S. government forced the UN into the Korean war in violation of the UN Charter.

But now Taft, having posed before the country as a peace leader, coldbloodedly calls for a war against People's China, using Chiang's mercenary troops on Taiwan (Formosa) with U. S. bombers and fleet to devastate China's cities and industries. Taft says he is ready to sit down with Truman to work out a common war plan!

So much for the "peace" intentions of Sen. Taft and Herbert Hoover. They play cynically with the peace

(Continued on Page 7)

Sinclair Lewis Dies in Rome At Age of 65

ROME, Jan. 10.—Sinclair Lewis, 65, first American to win the Nobel Prize in literature, died of a heart attack today in a clinic where he was recovering from pneumonia.

The famed writer died at the Villa Elettra clinic at 7:40 a.m. (1:40 a.m. EST).

The author was born in Sauk Centre, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885, the son of a country doctor.

Lewis won the Nobel award for his novel, "Babbitt," in 1930. In his acceptance speech in Stockholm he derided "American commercialism" which he said assigned "an inferior role to the arts and literature."

"Main Street" was the first of Lewis' novels concerning the American middle class. "Babbitt" followed, and after that "Arrowsmith" and "Elmer Gantry."

In 1926, Lewis was offered the Pulitzer Prize but refused it.

He wrote "It Can't Happen Here" in 1935 to awaken Americans to the menace of fascism.

In 1947 at the age of 62, he wrote "Kingsblood Royal," a novel attacking anti-Negro discrimination.

John L. Lewis Says 'No' to Truman's Wage Freeze Plan

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—John L. Lewis today called on the Government to abandon any idea of freezing wages, and instead remove "the iron collar" of the Taft-Hartley law from the necks of the American worker. Lewis made his statement before

replied, "You take it correctly."

One factor which makes price controls impossible, Lewis said, is "lack of controls on net profit and dividends."

"These profits, distributed in dividends," he added, "are being reinvested at a very high rate, which in itself is inflationary."

Federal Reserve Board figures show an amazing increase in profits, Lewis pointed out. If profits continue during 1951 at their high level of the third quarter of 1950, it will mean an annual net return on invested capital of 17.6 percent the highest in history, he declared.

CITES BIG PROFITS

"We reject the theory," he said, "that the working man should have his wages frozen and be compelled to limit his living while re-

turns from corporate investments are being paid out with such a lavish hand."

If it is necessary to increase production 25 percent, labor and industry can "take that in their stride," he said. But he opposed wholesale conversion of factories producing for civilian consumers. Additional production could be secured by establishing "auxiliary plants," he declared, without "disrupting the economy of the nation."

Other reasons why it is impossible to control prices effectively, Lewis said, are the escalator clauses in "certain industrial contracts which could not properly be vitiated," and the statutory provisions fixing parity as the lowest limit for farm prices.

"We opposed putting the country's economy in irons, and said we saw no necessity for it," Lewis told newsmen.

"The United Mine Workers took the position that the task before the country at the present time did not require freezing of wages."

"Stabilization or stability can be achieved through collective bargaining, in contradiction to an arbitrary government fiat."

"We asked the board to memorialize Congress or the President to ask for the repeal, the nullification or the suspension of the Taft-Hartley Act. We hold that the American worker is entitled to that help to save the working men from those who would destroy them, whoever they may be."

"I take it, Mr. Lewis," a reporter said, "you were not asked for a no strike pledge."

Lewis paused, regarded the reporter silently for 20 seconds and

POINT OF ORDER

Duce! Duce! Dewey!

By Alan Max

Dewey's demand for dictatorial powers to handle a foreign invasion doesn't come a minute too soon.

Anyone who scoffs at the danger of such an invasion doesn't know the facts of life. The date has already been set.

IT'S NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

On that day 500 tenants will invade Albany to block Dewey's rent gouge. They will arrive in steel-plated cars of the New York Central Railroad.

In the face of this threat, Dewey's demand that he be given the right to seize all persons, property, newspapers, etc., seems modest indeed. Shouldn't he also have the power to shoot on sight anybody infected with anti-landlordism?

In view of the outcry against his call for a dictatorship, Dewey now says that "the bill submitted to you makes no effort to mask its repulsiveness."

Which is more than can be said of the governor himself.



DEWEY

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The workers are demanding an increase now, although their contracts do not terminate until June, 1951.

Bulgaria Metal Production Up 28 Times

SOFIA, Jan. 10 (Telepress)—Metal production in Bulgaria this year is 28 times over prewar and machine tool production 50 times greater, says Rabotnichesko Delo in a commentary on the third anniversary of nationalization. All the papers point out the vital role played by Bulgarian-Soviet friendship in the gains made since nationalization.

The Delo says that previous to nationalization 84 percent of industry was in private hands while now only 5 percent is privately owned and 95 percent belongs to the Bulgarian people.

Last year 373 new factories were erected and during the same year 5,000 textile workers and over 2,000 miners became shock-workers.

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By Li Teh-chuan

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PEKING.

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Ana Pauker, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Romanian People's Republic and Secretary of the Romanian Workers Party, greets voters and their children on Dec. 3, when they elected their deputies for the People's Councils.

Carolina Officials Pass Buck In Legal Lynching of Negro

DUNN, N. C., Jan. 10.—Buck-passing among the white supremacists in North Carolina for the guilt in the legal murder of Emmett Garner, Negro worker, continues. Garner was executed March 18, 1949, for the alleged slaying of his wife. Recently, Superior Court Justice Hamilton, who presided at his trial, blamed Solicitor Jack Hook for insisting on the death penalty because it would have a "wholesome effect" on the community that is, terrorize the Negro people. Hamilton alibied that he "never would have let the jury pass on the question of first degree murder" had he known that Garner would be executed.

Now Hamilton has been joined in his admission that strong doubt

existed that Garner was guilty of any crime by Everett L. Doffermyre, vice president of the Harnett Barr Assn. Doffermyre's candidate for the guilt in Garner's death is Gov. Kerr Scott, whom he describes as looking in the "intelligence and wisdom" to have followed Hamilton's alleged pleas for clemency for Garner.

Although the Hamilton and Doffermyre disclosures reflect a disquiet among white ruling class elements concerning the "ghastly mistake" in the Garner execution, no spokesman for this group has yet challenged the Jim Crow judicial system under which the frameups of Negroes are perpetrated in this state.

Czech Doctors Visit USSR

PRAGUE, Jan. 10 (Telepress)—A delegation of Czech physicians has just returned after a three-month trip to the Soviet Union where they visited the central institute of the Soviet health service, scientific and research institutes, medical faculties, USSR Academy of Medical Science, central clinics, hospitals, sanatoriums, homes for the aged and first aid stations.

The delegation which consisted of doctors, surgeons, pediatricians, eye specialists, microbiologists, pharmacists, physiologists and psychiatrists, had discussions with outstanding Soviet scientists and at Odessa were welcomed by the famous Soviet eye specialist, Academician V. P. Filatov. Among the centers visited were Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

Drop in Wheat Exports Cuts Jobs in Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 10 (FP).—Continuing declines in wheat and flour exports from the Pacific Northwest are killing off jobs on the waterfront and in the flour mills of that area, international representative Matt Meehan of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union reported in a letter to Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore).

In a lengthy analysis that criticized ECA operations for not protecting interests of the American economy, Meehan cited a report by the Portland Merchants Exchange that foreign exports had dropped from 1,171,859 tons in the first eleven months of 1949 to 662,744 tons in the equivalent 1950 period. Biggest decline came in wheat exports, but flour exports also fell off.

He further cited industry reports that as much as 50 to 60 million bushels of the 1951 wheat crop would have to be "piled on the ground" for lack of takers.

Meehan pointed out that although wheat shipments are steadily declining in volume, they still far surpass flour exports in importance, in contrast to the ratio of former years.

Jobs of Northwest workers are seriously affected by the increasing trend toward shipping wheat instead of flour abroad, he said.

MILL FACES SHUTDOWN

Flour mills in the Northwest area are running at only 50 percent to 60 percent capacity. Meehan said Pillsbury's Astoria cargo mill resumed full production in December for a scheduled run of three weeks on an order for Formosa after limping along in partial production since last February.

"Whether the plant, an important factor in Clatsop county economy, continues to run after Jan. 10 will depend on whether there are followup orders or whether Japan is permitted to mill wheat for re-shipment to former U.S. markets, including not only Formosa but Korea, Okinawa, etc., as well," Meehan said.

Flour cargoes also mean almost four times as much work for longshoremen as do wheat cargoes, Meehan said.

Asserting that Canada is underselling the U.S. in the world market, Meehan said: "ILWU inves-

tigation shows further that some American milling firms are taking advantage of their brokerage licenses to have flour ground in Canada and put into bags under their own trademark for shipment to countries which receive financial aid from us. . . .

BUY FROM CANADA

"We are helping to support Japan financially, and yet in December she purchased 230,000 tons of wheat from Canada. (A Portland milling firm admittedly was involved in the purchase.) Whether this purchase was made with 'free' dollars or not, the implication is the same: we support Japan and yet under existing governmental policies she is permitted to discriminate against American wheat growers and against American labor. . . .

"Even more alarming is the fact there is no assurance that flour milled in foreign countries for delivery under ECA programs comes from U. S. wheat," Meehan said. Alluding to press reports that Japan plans to buy 300,000 tons of wheat from U. S. and Canadian markets in January, Meehan asked: "Will this wheat be milled in Japanese mills and channeled into American relief programs while flour mill workers in Clatsop county face first of the year layoffs?"

The Pillsbury ILWU local has gone on record asking the government to insure that flour instead of wheat be used in American relief programs abroad.

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Dewey Machine Tries to Duck Tenant Fight Against Rent Hike

Longshoremen Ask Protection from Perilous War Cargo

Dockers on the Brooklyn and New York waterfronts are working up to an explosion over the continued handling of sloppily packed, dangerous soda ash cargoes from France.

The stuff, which turns to lye when moistened, comes in old burlap bags which rip apart and spill the stuff over the skins and clothing of the longshoremen, as well as in the hold.

It comes in contact with the arms, necks, faces of the men, causing severe burns. The fumes cause irritations in nose and throat, and the men's clothes are ruined by contact with the cargo.

It is dangerous to the public, as well. At one time, companies used to cover other cargoes, especially food, to prevent contamination by the soda ash. In some places, they no longer do so, thereby risking food poisoning.

On most piers, the men have just refused to handle the stuff, and its unloading is now largely confined to a few places where the dockers were promised some months ago there would be little more coming in. It has continued to come in, however, and the men handling it have burns all over their bodies.

Some have walked off rather than unload the stuff. Others have continued to work, but are grumbling mightily now. All are sore at Joe Ryan, president of AFL Longshoremen for permitting the ash to be handled as regular, non-

dangerous cargo.

There are especially sore because the ash started coming from abroad recently as a result of a strike of miners in Solvay, New York, where it is mined domestically. It is thus "hot cargo" and the union should not have allowed it to be handled, the men claim.

The Solvay strike has been settled, but it is still coming in, apparently because the Solvay supply is no longer enough to keep the war machine going.

Some years ago, before Solvay supplied the domestic market, it also used to be shipped from France. In 1938, the men fought for packaging in boxes and barrels, and won their fight. Not long after that, shipments were discontinued—until the Solvay strike.

RANK-FILE PROGRAM

The December 29 issue of the Longshoremen, rank-and-file paper published by members of the International Longshoremen's Association, proposed a five-point plan for the protection of the men who handle it, as well as of the public. The plan called for:

- Salvage, or double, time for the men handling it.
- All soda ash to be packed in tight barrels or drums.
- Safety gear and clothing to be issued to the men who handle it.
- Immediate medical attention to be available to treat all burns.
- The City Health Department to supervise handling and storage of the ash.

Frisco CRC Head Held for Deportation

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Immigration Service yesterday arrested Ida Rothstein, 55, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress here on a charge of violation of the McCarran Act. Miss Rothstein came to the U. S. when she was 15 and, according to her attorney, has derivative citizenship.

District Immigration Director Barber declared the Justice Department considers her deportable as "an alien and a former member of the Communist Party."

The deportation "trial" of Charles Kratochvil, of the Independent Department Store Union, is scheduled at New York Immigration Headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave., today at 9:30 a.m.

Newsies Blast New City Rules

By Harry Raymond

A new type of "subversion" has been discovered by Arthur S. Hodgkiss, executive officer of the New York City Department of Parks. It is the "subversion" of the mustachio and the beard.

All newsstand men operating in the area of city squares and parks have been informed by Hodgkiss that under new rules and regulations whiskers, whether trained in the Mephistophelean, Shavian or Charlie Chaplin style, will not be tolerated.

"Male operators shall be clean shaven," Hodgkiss warned the newsdealers.

The haberdashery of the newsdealers is also to be regimented under the 1951 rules, which the Park Department sent out to the newsstands. No more bright or fancy neckties will be permitted. Your favorite newsdealer has been ordered to wear "dark colored neckties at all times."

A tour of the stands yesterday revealed that the newsdealers are

not taking kindly to the new regimentations.

"We are being treated like criminals," declared one dealer in the midtown area.

He pointed to a rule requiring the dealers to be fingerprinted at police headquarters and secure "certificate of good conduct" from the police.

"We have to pay an extra \$2 tax for this insulting police investigation and fingerprinting," complained a dealer who had been operating on the same corner for 20 years. This new fee is added to the \$7.50-a-month the dealer must pay the Park Department for permission to operate.

SCORE RICHTER

"Only the little fellow who operates his own stand has to go through this," the dealer declared. "Officers of the corporations who own strings of stands for the sale of papers, magazines, ice cream and other items in the beach and park areas are not asked to line up for a police investigation."

By Michael Singer

Tenant clamor against impending 15 percent rent increases, scheduled to be proposed by State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick to the Legislature next Monday, has forced Dewey landlord spokesmen to resort to a series of "communiqués" designed to block the rising pressure.

Dockers Join Derrick Fight

Longshoremen on the New York docks have joined the fight to bring to justice the two white cops who shot down Negro ex-GI John Derrick in Harlem last month.

Members of the ILA Rank and File Committee last week joined hands with members of the NAACP John Derrick Committee in promoting a mass meeting held at Refuge Temple in Harlem where more than 2,500 people turned out to join in protest against the killing of Derrick by policemen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis.

ILA workers distributed more than 500 copies of an NAACP leaflet and put out an additional 350 copies on the waterfront the following day. As a result, many seamen and longshoremen attended the meeting.

A rank and file committee was also organized to visit homes of dock workers as well as neighborhood restaurant and bars frequented by seamen and longshoremen. Many of these maritime workers themselves volunteered to aid the NAACP committee that is petitioning Mayor Impellitteri for justice in the case of John Derrick.

Report Bombay Food Shortage

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Telepress).—

A shortage of food is already so extensive in Bombay province in India that the local government may be compelled to resign, it is reported by the Manchester Guardian's Bombay correspondent. He says that during November, in the rural areas of Bombay province not even the small rations were distributed which the authorities were legally required to provide.

Approximately 1,500,000 tons of food must be imported by Bombay province in 1951 to avert a terrible famine, but so far the central government has not given permission for the importation of more than 700,000 tons.

Every day this week D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Republican-dominated rent commission, has released demagogic "control" and "anti-eviction" proposals, in a desperate effort to place immunity around McGoldrick's bipartisan conspiracy. Stephens has "alerted" legislators from both sides against the New York Tenants Council delegation that will mass in Albany next Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Despite the apparent iron-clad grip the Dewey leaders have over situation there is an uneasiness among rank and file legislators about supporting proposed "voluntary" rent rises and the dictatorial provisions in the State Rent Law which makes McGoldrick's recommendations mandatory by March 1 without public hearings or approval by the Legislature.

In the face of soaring prices and increased taxes imposed by the bipartisan war "emergency" demands, tenants are putting great pressure on their Albany representatives to fight the rent increases. The Tenants Lobby is demanding support of the Bianchi Bill (Sen. William P. Bianchi, Rep-ALP), which contains the major recommendations of the New York Tenants Council.

These proposals are:

- Full public hearings on the McGoldrick Rent plan.
- Extension of rent control to all housing, including that constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947.
- Expansion of the Rent Commission from 1 member to 3 with tenant and labor representatives included.
- Tighten anti-eviction provisions.
- Deny facilities of the Commission to any landlord practicing discrimination or jimmecrow.
- Eliminate rent raises on "comparability" or "gross inequity" grounds. Ban retroactive rent collections.

• Grant tenants the right to examine landlord books, to cross-examination, and written notes of any hearing on landlord applications.

The McGoldrick plan next Monday is expected to incorporate a "voluntary" 15 percent rent rise where tenants agree to long-term leases, landlords will be given the right to apply for the increase anyway. Another scheme is that of the "fair return" formula to be based on five percent of the equalized assessed valuation of landlord property, which in many cases, especially in large apartment houses, can result in 20 to 40 percent rent boosts.

CRC to Hold All-Queens Rally On Derrick Case

A Queens wide protest against the murder of John Derrick, Negro veteran, will be held Friday at the Polish National Hall, 150-20 108th Ave., Jamaica. Featured speakers include William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Earl Conrad, co-author of "Scottsboro Boy"; Alice Citron, suspended teacher, and others. The Peace and Civil Rights Caravan will entertain. Admission is 25 cents.

Rev. Bassie McCain, chairman of the Queens CRC, said yesterday: "The brutal cop slaying and robbery of Negro veteran John Derrick just a few hours after his honorable discharge from the Army must not go unpunished."

The indifference of the District Attorney's office to the violent slaying "gives us additional insight on the attitude of city officials toward the Negro people."

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Of Things to Come Truman, Taft Agree on Africa

By John Pittman

WE HAVE IT NOW from the horses' mouths that the U. S. billionaires have already included the African continent and peoples in THEIR "crusade to save Western civilization." Said "Mr. Republican"—the GOP's Sen. Robert A. Taft—in his foreign policy speech of Jan. 5:

"There are some places where it may even be wise to commit some land troops if we can see a reasonable chance of success. Korea does not seem to be such an area, but the entire African continent is connected with Asia and certainly we should assist in defending the Suez Canal as a means of maintaining our connections by sea, and Northern Africa where we hold valuable land bases."

A few days later, President Truman expressed essential agreement with Taft in his State of the Union message to Congress, except that if Taft brashly disclosed in his speech the calculating cynical motives behind his "peace" demagoguery, Truman came right out with the real interest in Africa of Wall Street and Washington. Said Truman:

"If the free countries of Asia and Africa should fall to Soviet Russia, we would lose the sources of many of our most vital raw materials, including uranium, which is the basis of our atomic power. Only later in his message, by way of demagogic afterthought, did Truman add the stale old trimmings of the "White Man's Burden," to wit: "In the Near East, in Africa, in Asia, we must do what we can to help people."

WHAT COUNTRIES IN AFRICA, let us ask, are free? The Union of South Africa? But this is a country in which a pro-fascist comprador dictatorship, that is, serving the interests of foreign imperialism, chiefly U.S. and British, keeps the population in that category of chattel slaves.

Ethiopia? This country is now in hock to the bankers of Wall Street and London's City. Liberia? This country is part of the private dominion of the Firestone fortune. Egypt? This country is also owned largely by London and Wall Street.

Does anyone know of any country in all of Africa which enjoys the right of self-determination, whose people are able to exercise that right?

Another thing: President Truman and Taft talk about the "threat of Communism" to the so-called "free world." But who are presently stealing the African peoples' resources—including uranium? Who are converting the entire African continent into a military camp, instituting McCarran Acts, reviving not only the whip and the knout to force Africans to labor, but the machine gun and the bayonet as well?

Are the Communists doing this? Is Soviet Russia doing this? Or are not these things being done at the insistence of, and even directly by Wall Street imperialism? Who therefore is the real threat, the present obstacle to the real freedom of Africa? The Communists? Soviet Russia? Or the white chauvinist bossmen in Wall Street?

NATURALLY, THE BOSSMEN are able to rely on a few hirelings among the Negro misleaders in this country. People like U. S. Ambassador Dudley, who tries to sell Firestone imperialism in Liberia to both the Liberian and U. S. Negro peoples; Dr. Channing Tobias of YMCA renown and Claude A. Barnett, head of the Associated Negro Press news agency, directors of the Morgan-controlled Liberia Company, who try to sell the Wall Street Point Four program to the peoples of Africa and the United States; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University history professor and director of the Association for the Life and Study of Negro History, who, while exposing the imperialist motivations behind U. S. policy on Africa, nevertheless tries to advise Wall Street and Washington how more effectively to carry out its aims—such people as these help Truman to pass out such demagogic fabrications as the "Soviet threat to free Africa."

All of this again underscores the necessity for the progressive forces in the United States to conduct a struggle around the question of self-determination for the African peoples. Fortunately, an organization already is waging this struggle—the Council on African Affairs. But this organization's activities must obtain a great deal more support and material assistance.

How important this is to the progressive forces should not be underestimated. For Truman is trying to sell the program of perpetuating colonialism in Africa to the people of the United States on the cynical, cannibalistic ground that their own well-being depends on the continued enslavement of Africans.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Critical of Chauvinist Word

Editor, Daily Worker:

Alan Max in a recent Point of Order used the term "gyp" to mean "rob."

In their usual practice of playing one minority against another the bourgeoisie has stereotyped the Gypsies as "crooks," "thieves," "robbers," etc. It is from these slanders against the

Gypsies that the term "gyp" originates.

This term should be pointed out as being incorrect to your readers.

Marvin S.

(Editors' Note: Thanks to Marvin S. for pointing out the origin of the chauvinistic expression "gyp." Our language has become so saturated with these terms that we have to be constantly on the alert against them.—Alan Max.)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES believes that the strongest weapon "we" have against inflation is taxation on the little man not on excess profits.

"No consideration of political expediency, and no economic sophistry," it asserts, "should be permitted to blunt our determination to employ it (taxation) to the hilt." In fact, the Times is so crazy about higher taxes that it views them as a "boon."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE tries to pump some blood into America's declining enthusiasm for the Korean misadventure. It calls for more faith and urges Americans not to dim their own "worthiest decisions by eleventh hour doubts and by the false wisdom of hindsight." Korea was no "worthy decision" of the people. The Truman-Dulles gang made that "worthy decision" which is now bringing useless death to thousands.

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey welcomes the foreign policy debate and holds Sen. Taft's recommendation for strong air and naval power as against large land armies to be "virtually irrefutable." However, he adds that, "There are a vast number of Americans who believe that we have by no means exhausted the possibilities of a negotiated peace between East and West."

THE NEWS doesn't believe President Truman's claim that Europe will provide soldiers to fight the East when and if necessary. As a matter of fact it doesn't have any faith in the

North Atlantic Pact countries and wants Germany to be the bulwark against the USSR. But it insists that Germany soldiers must be "treated like responsible warriors." Sounds like a page out of "Mein Kampf."

THE MIRROR is irked because the President mentioned Gen. Eisenhower in his State of the Union address but failed to refer once to Gen. MacArthur, the Mirror's special glamour boy.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN claims that Truman lives in a "dream world" because he does not recognize the fact that "our allies have abandoned us in Korea, failed us in Europe and betrayed us in the United Nations."

THE POST's Max Lerner says that the thing that bothers him is not "Miss Bentley but the new phenomenon she represents—the ex-Communist who has renounced the world and denounced her former associates, has given lectures about it, written a book, appeared at hearings, and become a kind of institution in American life."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM rails against the United Nations and sees its withering away like the League of Nations. Reason the League of Nations passed away, claims the W-T, because it failed to act against Japanese aggression in Manchuria and Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia. The W-T, if it will remember that far back, will recall that the Soviet Union attacked both those aggressions.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

A Rightwing Leader Isn't the Whole Union

SOME OF THE progressive trade union leaders, I trust, will not hold it against me if I digress from my usual practice of citing their positive role in the labor movement to occasionally point to some weaknesses in their work, especially the sort that plays into the hands of the reactionaries. At this moment I have in view the practice of calling rightwing-led unions "company unions."

One such example was at the splendid mass meeting last week of department store workers of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, District 65, attended by 7,000. In his speech, David Livingston, president of the union, referred to the union in Macy's as a "company union." Livingston was apparently more influenced by his feeling toward some of the officials of the Macy local (unaffiliated) than by his real attitude toward the 8,000 Macy workers.

In the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, too, it is common to refer to Jim Carey's IUE-CIO as a "company union." You hear it from some of the leaders and read it in UE literature. There, too, the tendency is to see mostly the form of Jim Carey, who is even worse than a company union stooge; he openly and frankly called for a united front with fascists.

MANY REACTIONARY leaders of the CIO and AFL serve the employers, or try to do so, as well as any company union leaders do. But that still doesn't turn the organizations these leaders try to use, or the traditions back of those organizations, into company unions. I think it is basically and tactically wrong to pin a company union label on legitimate organizations of labor.

Sam Kovenetsky and some of his associates in the leadership of the Macy union may be everything in the rightwing book, but the history of that union since the late thirties, much of it as part of the progressive forces in the field, refutes the charge that it is a company union.

A company union is an employer-sponsored substitute for a real union, an outfit that is committed against association with the labor movement as a whole and is opposed to even the elementary program of unionism. With all the confusion and misleadership from which the Macy workers suffer, the bulk of them strongly resent being called members of a company union. Nor have they completely forgotten some of the education they received under progressive leadership.

The same can be said of many locals in Carey's IUE. The fact that the IUE won the collective bargaining election in Pittsburgh's main Westinghouse plant by a hairline margin (with non-unionists swinging the balance) doesn't make the local under an IUE charter a company union. The same members, when affiliated with UE, were among the most militant and progressive in the union. The same holds for RCA in Camden, Phelps-Dodge and Singer locals in Elizabeth, N. J., and many others.

THE TACTICAL consequence for the progressives from such indiscriminate tossing around of the company union charge is to repel the workers in the rightwing unions and play into the hands of the very people who mislead them. Worst yet, it makes the task of the consistent progressives in those unions more difficult.

Fundamentally, the problem is the united front tactic. The very lifeblood of progressivism is the constant striving to broaden the struggle for improvements so as to embrace more and more from the ranks of those who are still misled by reactionaries. This means that progressives must be constantly on the lookout for every opportunity, REGARDLESS OF DIFFICULTIES, to develop unity with rightwing-led workers or to at least win them for united action on limited issues. Unless that is the direction of progressive policy in the unions the left unions are doomed to remain at their present strength or weaker.

The application of this unending united front approach demands an attitude towards rightwing-led workers that will win, not repel them; tactics that will outmaneuver the misleaders, not play into their hands. Does that mean that the rightwing misleaders should be treated gently? Not by any means. They should be scorched mercilessly, especially for the harm they do THEIR OWN MEMBERS, and in a manner their own members will understand.

Tagging a company union label on an organization that had a legitimate birth and history serves only to throw the members into one pot with the misleaders, to the pleasure of the latter.

COMING: Green Light for the Dixiecrats . . . By James Jackson . . . In the weekend Worker

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Truth Becomes More Dangerous

(Continued from Page 3)

hopes of the majority of the country. They merely offer a different war schedule, that's all.

BUT THE TRUTH about Operation Suicide being cooked up by the "stop Communism" hystericals cannot be crushed or silenced.

The Taft-Hoover criticism of the government's war schedule aroused a storm of popular approval, even though the people didn't see the war drive common to both. All they heard was "Get out of Korea!" They wrote an avalanche of letters to Washington saying, "We agree. Get out of Korea!"

The Taft-Hoover criticism arises from the defeats of their fellow war-makers. The military defeat in Asia is only one of these defeats. Another is the refusal of the people of West Europe, and of Germany, to go for the Eisenhower-Acheson "get-back-into-uniform" command. Still another is the inability, as of now, of the government to force its satellites in the UN to spread the war in Asia by branding China—not MacArthur—as the aggressor.

The people's refusal to bow down to "inevitable war" is bound to produce new defeats and new rifts in the war camp leadership.

From this, the American people can take new courage in their striving for peace!

Neither the Truman-Dulles-MacArthur war schedule, nor the Taft-Hoover schedule spells security for the United States.

ONLY A GENUINE PEACE program, based on sitting down with China and the Soviet Union AS EQUALS, can save America from "the millions of American graves" Herbert Hoover gloomily prophesied recently.

Only the quitting of Korea and Taiwan (Formosa) and the admission of People's China to its rightful seat in the UN can put America back on the road to peace in this generation.

The world has awakened to the peril of the Wall Street-Washington war drive. Millions here are awakening to it, too. THIS is what will stop the war-makers despite all their terribly dangerous provocations and war mobilization.

I Am the State—Dewey

THE BIG PHILOSOPHER up in Albany who tried to capture the presidency by yelling against "statism" now demands the right to make himself the State—personally.

Gov. Dewey wants the legislature to make him the uncrowned King of New York. He wants "emergency powers" that will give him the right to seize property, arrest anyone without trial in the name of "security," seize newspapers, etc., etc.

That's all the opponent of "Statism" and the defender of the "individual from the state," asks for. Just complete one-man dictatorship over the people of New York.

THIS INCREDIBLE SCHEME for the reign of Thomas the First has shocked New Yorkers. They have been given a glimpse into the soul of this professional crusader "for freedom against Communism." Most people thought Dewey is dying to be President of the U. S. A. That's where they are wrong. He wants to be a fascist dictator, destroying the U. S. Constitution with a club around which he wraps the American flag.

He wants this dictatorship not only for New York, but for the U. S. A. as a whole. If he gets it in New York, he will start clamoring that anyone in the government who doesn't follow suit is a "Communist." And Truman will hasten to answer the "charge" by going Dewey one better—he has a pretty good head start already.

Any decent citizen can see what is behind all this "emergency" and "we-are-in-peril" hooey coming in such gobs from the enemies of the Constitution shouting "inevitable war."

They are manufacturing an "emergency" under cover of which they can seize control of the state and the nation for a fascist-style dictatorship. That is the stark truth about it.

The "liberals" of the ADA style, and state CIO leader Hollander who rushed to applaud Dewey's war yawp of a few days ago will have to explain their responsibility for the Dewey Dictatorship which follows logically from it.

The outcry against Dewey's power grab is mounting. Here is the chance for New York to unite to rout the Dewey rent gouge now on the way and his imitation-Nazi plan at the same time. The man tipped his hand that time for the entire state to see.

ROAD TO RUIN

—By Ellis



Howard Fast Comments On Criticism from Boston

By Howard Fast

ABOUT A MONTH ago, I spoke to a group of Young Progressives in Boston, and in the course of the discussion, I was asked a question about Lt. Gilbert. In answer to this question, I said that his desire to be reinstated in the army and sent back to the front lines in Korea would seem to indicate less understanding of the Korean war than was held by the most politically advanced sections of the Negro people.

In itself, this was a thoughtless and callous judgment of the case of Lieut. Gilbert and of the man himself. How thoughtless and how superficial it was has been brought sharply home to me by a recent letter from members of this group I spoke to.

"We don't know why you said this," these young people of Boston wrote to me, "but we do know that you didn't justify it, and in our opinion it is impossible to justify."

THEY ARE RIGHT. Such an opinion is impossible of justification, and my stating it can be very directly ascribed to a lack of understanding of the case of Lieut. Gilbert. Not merely this, but a study of their letter and a good deal of reflection on the struggle for Negro liberation today has led me to examine my whole attitude toward this struggle, as well as my own position in terms of white chauvinism.

For that reason, I welcome their letter. It has led me to do a lot of thinking concerning a sort of pious complacency—indulged in by myself, and others as well, many others in the progressive camp—toward the whole unspeakable hell of jimcrow America.

My first reaction was one of shocked surprise. Could I be guilty of "white supremacy," as they put it, flatly and baldly? Didn't they know my record in the struggle for Negro rights? Did one accuse the author of Freedom Road on the basis of a loosely formulated sentence or two? What a way to treat those who fought for you! (And so forth and so on.)

But the very essence of this kind of reaction, on my own part, was a reformist, pious self-admiration. One cannot build an ethical sanctuary on Freedom Road or on any other act or series of acts in support of Negro Liberation, so long as the path of the Negro people today continues to be one of blood and horror and shame and indignity. No act or series of acts can jus-

tify one instance of condonation.

I TRIED to get at the root of it. Lieut. Gilbert had asked for active duty at the front lines. Was this a gesture against the justice of the cause of the Korean people? Did he, with all he had experienced as a Negro on the Korean front—until that last moment when he had refused to lead his men to hell and destruction—know less of the truth of that war than I did, here secure in America? That speaks of little faith, indeed, in the Negro people, and in my own American people too.

The charge of cowardice had been flung against him—and other Negroes too and his request for front line duty was the answer a soldier makes to such a charge. Did I know the course it took for Lieut. Gilbert to act as he did act so that the men he led might live? And then, tried and condemned to death, he calls upon the progressive movement. Is this a lack of understanding? Nor does he call upon them with anything but dignity and understanding, saying, with a calm that almost transcends belief.

"I must continue to appeal as all small men must do when confronted with matters beyond their sphere to organizations or persons powerful enough at

least to be heard, to help them find justice, if such a thing exists for us."

THERE HAS emerged, in Lieut. Gilbert, the picture of a very great and heroic man, a man of courage and dignity and understanding. If a white man had been cast in his role, I would not have questioned his actions. Why then did I question this Negro's role?

The answer is not complicated. I had not sufficiently understood the situation of Lieut. Gilbert or of any Negro in America today. A John Derrick is cruelly murdered in Harlem; seven Negroes in Virginia are condemned to death on a frame-up; Detroit police invade the Negro ghetto like armed forces of occupation; the six in Trenton still sit in the death house—and yet the story can go on without end. Is it all right with the world, our own world where this exists. And when one is dulled to this endless terror, is such dullness, such insensitivity anything but the crassest white supremacy?

I am still proud that I wrote Freedom Road. But I don't think the book will be worth much if I cannot live in the same terms. That is why I am grateful for the letter from Boston. There are no small slips of the tongue on this question.

Tito Jams Political Prisoners Ten to a Cell in Slovenia

SOFIA, Jan. 10 (Telepress).—Ten political prisoners are crammed into cells built for single persons in Lyublyana prison in Slovenia, reports received through underground channels from Yugoslavia state.

The prison is packed with Communists and anti-Tito resistance fighters. The same report said that the majority of the people rounded up in Slovenia by the fascist police for opposing the Titoite regime are sent to concentration camps where they are forced to work up to 12 hours daily at hard physical labor.

Concentration camp inmates receive such poor rations that 60 percent of them suffer from tuberculosis and there have been many cases of death.

Titoite authorities have clamped down restrictions on sales of radio sets in Yugoslavia, according to the Belgrade press. Radios can be purchased only on permits from the bosses of the so-called "trade unions," which in practice means that they are issued to Titoite supporters only.



THE OTHER AMERICA

DID YOU READ in last Sunday's Worker the two full pages of warm, inspiring messages of greetings which came to the Communist Party convention from other parties and organizations all over the world? There were thirty-seven in all and more are coming daily, "delayed in transit," which probably means via Washington, D. C.—J. Edgar Hoover may have to take a squint at them first. It sounds like the roll call of the United Nations, except that messages were received from countries not yet admitted to the U. N.—like China, Austria, Eastern Germany, Western Germany, yes, and Ireland.



Tremendous enthusiasm welcomed the messages from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and China and from Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, India, England; from the exiled Yugoslavia Communists and the Scandinavian countries. South America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Israel, all sent cables.

Many of these countries were ready and anxious to send fraternal delegates but were barred by our State Department from doing so, although many such delegates are high government officials in their own countries.

THE PREDOMINATE NOTE in all the messages is the ardent hope for peace, that now grips the whole world. It was hard for the headhunters and sensation-mongers to read conspiracy, foreign agent or devious plot into the plain straightforward language in all these messages, congratulating the American Communists for their valiant fight against creeping fascism (which so many of those elsewhere know from bitter experience), for their defense of democratic rights, for their struggle for the rights of the Negro people, and for their bold resolute stand for peace.

Admiration was expressed for Eugene Dennis, now in prison, and the other Party leaders similarly threatened. This too has been a common experience—in reactionary fascist and imperialist countries and among the oppressed peoples of the colonial countries—that fighters for freedom are imprisoned.

The determination to build strong and enduring friendship among the people of all lands and nations rang through the messages. Condemnation of warmongers, atomaniacs, war-profiteers, and militarists who would turn the world into an armed camp, particularly the American imperialists and their satellites in other places, who today personify all these evil forces threatening the peace of the world—was a common expression in all the cables, written in all languages, thousands of miles apart, on all continents and among peoples of all colors, races, religions.

The realization of the tremendous role of the American Communists, in this stronghold of capitalism, the citadel of imperialism, to expose the warmakers to the American people and help unite them for peace, is deeply understood, as these messages show.

BUT THERE IS STILL another assuring note struck in these comradely messages of encouragement and that is that they know there is another America—the America of Jefferson, Lincoln and Whitman, of Paul Robeson and Howard Fast, of Eugene Dennis and William Z. Foster.

It would be tragic if the world had finally judged the Italians by Mussolini and the Germans by Hitler. So it is heartening to know that elsewhere they do not judge the American people by MacArthur and McCarthy, by the Dixiecrats or a Missouri small-town politician, hysterical with imaginary "threats" of the Soviet Union. The other America of workers, farmers, youth, women, the Negro people—is surging forward in rising cries and movements for peace.

A Richmond, Va., radio commentator asked Monday: "Should we pull our men out of Korea?" In the few minutes allowed for replies he received 98 replies, everyone favoring the troops getting out. This is the real will of a long inarticulate America, finally speaking up.

The American Communists have faith in the real American people. It is in their interests that Communists speak and work. If the average American worker passerby, man or woman, had dropped in and listened in to the deliberations of the recent convention they would have felt at home as they saw people from all over America, who look, talk, work, and feel basically as they do. The French Communist Party proudly calls itself the Party of France. Sometime in the not too far distant future, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. will be similarly accepted. It is earning that right today.

Such messages as I have spoken of are examples of the world-wide solidarity of the working class, which has existed since there was a working class. In 1848 Karl Marx and Frederick Engels closed their historical manifesto with the words, "Workers of all countries, unite!" Always to gatherings of workers, greetings customarily come from other lands. The American Communists feel honored and proud to receive them.

One's first responsibility is to the people of one's own country. Performing that well is a service to all humanity. In that spirit the American Communists gathered and faced their tasks for the future.

USSR Publishes Swahili Anthology

LENINGRAD, Jan. 10 (Telepress)—The Publishing House of Andrei Zhdanov University in Leningrad has published an anthology of literature in the Swahili language which is one of the most widespread languages in Africa. It is the language of over 8,000,000 inhabitants of the east coast area bordering on the Indian Ocean as Portuguese East Africa.

The first part of the anthology deals with the rich Swahili folklore tales, legends and ethnographical data. The second part contains documents dealing with the life of the Swahili people and explanatory material on Swahili grammar. The book contains a special dictionary and a preface by East Dimitri Oldenroge of Leningrad University.

Transport Strike Spreads in Ireland

By Sean Nolan

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The rail workers strike, involving members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, which commenced in mid-December, is now spreading to rural bus and freight services. The workers on strike are demanding increased wages.

The cities of Limerick and Waterford are without local bus services, and while passenger train services are going to many parts of the country, supplies of food and other goods are becoming scarce in many areas, as more freight-carrying workers become involved in the strike, by refusing to pass the picket-lines.

Many parts of the country were without supplies of Guinness beer over the Christmas holidays, the strikers refusing to allow delivery of this product, ordinarily sent by rail, to be diverted to trucks.

The cattle trade with Britain is affected, as dockers are refusing to handle freight ordinarily sent by rail, and now being brought to the ports by truck.

Oil workers are expected to take strike action in support of their claim for increased wages. Strike action by these workers will still further disrupt all types of transport, including the operation of planes at the Shannon and Dublin airports. For the past week the oil workers have refused to work overtime to prevent transport concerns laying in large stocks.

GOVT FREEZES PRICES

Banks throughout the Republic of Ireland have remained closed since Dec. 24, the bank employees having withdrawn their labor in support of their claim for increased salaries. Although summoned to appear before the Labor Arbitration Court, the spokesmen of the bank employees refused to state a case, insisting they would only consider direct negotiations with the banking employers.

In consequence of this strike, banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are refusing to accept checks drawn on banks in the Republic of Ireland. This is causing no little concern to business interests, who are also experiencing difficulties in getting money to meet their wages bills. The bank employees are almost 100 percent organized and their militant stand is winning the admiration of all sections of workers.

Under pressure from trade unions, housewives' associations and general public demand, the Government has made an order "freezing" prices of a wide variety of commodities; the Government order prohibits price increases beyond those prevailing on Dec. 2; and where increases have taken place since that date they must be brought back to the Dec. 2 figure. A Prices Advisory Body has been

established, and manufacturers will in future have to state a case before this Body in support of any proposed price increase.

While welcoming the order, trade union spokesmen express dissatisfaction with the vagueness of

the Government order as regards the machinery to be used to implement the price freeze, and are insisting that the order must be made more definite to prevent manufacturers and profiteers defeating its purpose.

VOICES FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)

we ever again send our armed forces across to other countries to fight; have it first voted on by the people."

Unfortunately the petition also called for the U.S. to pull "out of the UN."

'Bring Back Our Boys'

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 10.—"Our boys shouldn't be in foreign countries fighting" is the thought of many residents of this city expressed by Mrs. Dorothy Mass, of North East Pa., in the Erie Daily Times.

"The U.S.A. has had its nose in too many foreign wars now," she continues. "Let them bring our boys back and keep their country here and let the others do the same."

Mrs. Mass calls "for a law that our boys should have their lives" and not have to be sent to countries all over the world "to die, and if I were Harry Truman, I wouldn't want to show my smiling map in public places, I'd wait to dig a hole and crawl in."

Hagerstown Mayor Protests

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Herman L. Mills, Republican mayor of Hagerstown, West Maryland city of 40,000, drew up a resolution protesting the Korean war "after being called out of bed so many times by frantic mothers who wanted something done about the Far Eastern situation," the Baltimore Sun reported.

The resolution demands that Dean Acheson "be impeached." The Sun also wrote that many rectors of the Protestant Episcopal churches will call attention to a request by the Rt. Rev. Noble C. Powell, Bishop of Maryland, that every church in the diocese be opened at least one hour a day for prayers of peace.

Michigan Students Hit War Hysteria

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—The cry of the teen-agers for peace is heard in The Central Student, organ of the Central High School of this city, which said editorially, that it hopes this generation will be "the ones who will lead mankind down the road to 'Peace Forever'." The editorial says, "Everyone can be taught to work hard enough for peace so that there will never be the need to work for war."

It deplores the fact that "while we are remembering and saying 'It won't happen again' it is happening. Factories are producing for war, schools are holding air raid drills, and a group of Americans are off in a corner of the world fighting and dying. World War II is not yet officially over, but World War III is on the way."

The same issue carries a column called "Speaking of War" which said:

"I'm not yellow. It's just that I am sick of war and sick of fighting. I grew up with it in my ears and I'm tired—so tired. I want peace. Perhaps I shall have it now."



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Interviews taken for Institute of Marxist Studies

JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science

957 5TH AVENUE, N. Y. 17, N. Y. 17, N. Y. 17

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

LENIN ON CULTURE will be discussed by Sidney Pikelstein at the Jefferson School, 975 Sixth Ave., tonight at 8:00 p.m. Free admission.

Coming

"**LIFE IN BLOOM**," in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 71 Fifth Ave. (off 6th St.) on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night—Saturday 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. and Sunday 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new Social Hall. Donation \$30 (plus tax).

LUCKY 13 DANCE, given by Fur Club LYL. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Saturday, Jan. 13th at 297 7th Ave. Contribution 75c.

LAST PARTY HERE—We're moving dancing to the Young Stars Band. Fun, Food, Entertainment. Saturday, Jan. 13th, 9 p.m. Sub. 50c. Prospect Club YPA, 631 E. 180th St., Bronx.

SEE the timely, high-powered Soviet picture "China Express" plus the delightful, "Leningrad Music Hall," Sunday evening, Jan. 14th, 8:30 p.m., Augustus Street Film Circle and ALP 5th A.D. 933 Astor Ave. Donation 75c (including tax).

NAACP ATTORNEY

(Continued from Page 1)

to induce a hypnotic condition and while he was in this state an officer ordered him to his post. He refused and was court-martialed.

At the time of the incident there was no battle going on. But while in the stockade and a battle raged nearby, the soldier asked to go into combat.

"I can't conceive of how he could have been convicted under these circumstances when even the Army's evidence proved he wasn't guilty," Marshall said.

Marshall said he would go directly to Gen. MacArthur after his investigation and that he expects to remain overseas about a month. Previously, Marshall was refused permission by MacArthur to visit Tokyo.

Dist. 65

(Continued from Page 1)

and said that the President's emergency declaration attacked the rights of labor.

"The very existence of our union is at stake," he declared, and called for increased efforts to defend the union, the wages and living standards of its members, and "resist indirect attacks upon our standards by increased taxes, rents and prices."

FIGHT ON BIAS

An ever-widening fight to beat down discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups was pressed by Livingston in his speech. "We must all be alerted to the measures our enemies take to divide Negro and white, to stir prejudice and din into our heads the unscientific notion that the bearer of a white skin is in some mysterious way superior to the bearer of a black skin," he declared.

He advanced a program that called for equal job rights in the industries embraced by the union. "We can hardly be satisfied as long as a single lily-white shop remains in our midst," he explained. He suggested picket-lines around Stuyvesant Town to protest and prevent the eviction of 33 families among them members of the union.

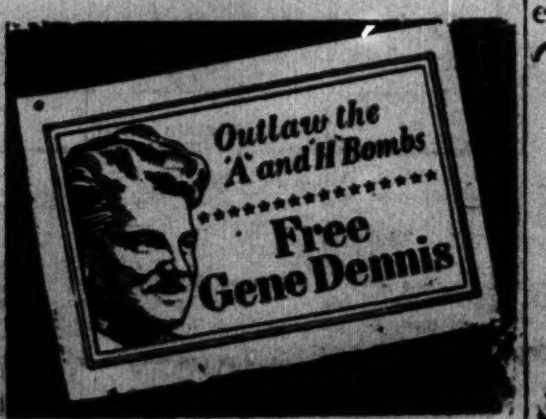
Reporting the conclusion of recent negotiations that brought cost-of-living increases to over 7,000 department store workers and 12,000 warehouse and wholesale shop workers, Livingston advanced plans to achieve the same gains among the union's office and processing workers.

He declared "all our members must be encouraged to view the union as a vehicle for self-expression on all issues. This means an unswerving determination to see to it that all decisions are actually made by the rank and file, with the participation of the leadership but not with the leadership giving orders or handing down wisdom."

He said only in this manner will there be a guarantee of "forward looking, progressive and democratic" policies. "The thing to remember here is that in the reactionary, corrupt and phony unions, the rank and file just doesn't get a chance to make policy. Genuine democratic practice and corrupt policies are incompatible," he added.

"Whenever the rank and file has all the facts, and is given sufficient opportunity to discuss them, with the participation of the leadership, it will invariably arrive at correct conclusions."

Re-emphasizing the need for labor unity, Livingston proposed a "bold campaign" for the peace program advanced by the union. He said "it is possible for us to work together" with members of unions who like District 65, left the CIO. He insisted that a peace campaign among CIO and AFL members would find "much sympathetic response."



Peace Rally

(Continued from Page 2)

ing for peace they found all over Europe an especially in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Bobrowicz told of a visit with his relatives in a Polish village, where he found differences in political beliefs, but complete unity on the question of peace.

All of them told him: "Go back and tell the American people that we want peace, and we believe our government and yours can find a way of living together in peace."

Leon Krzycki, former vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and founder of the CIO in Wisconsin, delivered an impassioned appeal for peace. He told the audience: "Sixty-three years in this hall as a child I was taught my first 'Hail Mary's.' I congratulate you brave men and women for braving the storm, for in our country, unlike the ones these two visited, it is dangerous to talk of peace too loudly and too freely."

In a moving tribute to Paul Robeson, Krzycki opined that if the "Prince of Peace" should come here and clasp Paul Robeson's hand and suggest going to Warsaw to talk peace, the government would refuse both of them passports.

"The leaders of England and France may sign plans for war, but the common people won't go along," Krzycki said. He cited the prayers for peace of American Catholics, as indicating the deep-seated desire for peace among the masses. "They didn't discuss the relative killing potentialities of the A-Bomb or H-Bomb! They prayed for peace!" he stated.

The meeting was chaired by M. Michael Essin, state chairman of the People's Progressive Party, co-sponsor of the meeting with the American Slav Congress.

CIO Packers

(Continued from Page 2)

additional taxes. He added that "we want to keep the standard of living that the 11-cent an hour increase of last August gave us."

Said Herb March, organizer for Armour Local 347: "If you go shopping today you know that it costs you an hour's pay to buy enough food to fill the cavities in your teeth."

The conference heard a spirited call for action to repeal the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Laws by international vice-president Russell Lasley.

It was also decided, after a report by Leo Turner, organizer for the Swift Local and head of the district anti-discrimination committee, to set up the struggle program on this issue, directed against jimcrow in the packing plants. It was decided to call a district conference on discrimination and to launch an educational especially to the white workers.

Marshall Asks 27-Mo. Draft for All 18-Yr. Olds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Defense Secretary George C. Marshall asked Congress today for a sweeping draft-universal military training program making 18-year-olds liable for 27 months active service followed by three to six years in the reserves.

Immediate effect of the plan would be to put about 450,000 18-year-olds in uniform this year and extend the draft from 21 to 27 months for all inductees, including older men.

Forced labor "work assignments" at only army pay probably would be given those unfit for military duty. Only a tiny portion of the 1,000,000 or so youths reaching 18 each year would be excused completely.

Youths might be sent overseas when they were "about" 19 and had only four months' military training.

Marshall and assistant Defense Secretary Anna M. Rosenberg presented the "universal military training and service program" to the Senate Preparedness Committee.

The program also calls for expansion of the ROTC system. Some 50,000 men on active duty would be permitted to take college training courses.

Czech Try 3 Nazi Bishops For Treason

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 10.—Three Slovak Catholic bishops went on trial here today on charges of high treason and espionage.

The defendants were Roman Catholic Bishop Jan Vojtassak, 73; Michael Buzucka, 65, Roman Catholic Suffragan Bishop of Bratislava, 65, and Paul Gadjic, 62, Greek Catholic Bishop of Presov. All three were accused of plotting against the state and attempting to overthrow the republic.

Vojtassak was chaplain general of the Slovak state established under the Nazis by Josef Tiso, who was executed for treason in 1946. As chaplain general, he blessed the Slovak troops that fought against the Allies in Yugoslavia and Italy.

Vojtassak was the first defendant to take the stand. He admitted all the crimes alleged.

The 44-page indictment read by public prosecutor Jan Fejes accused a number of westerners of transmitting information gathered by the bishops.

Among them were Austrian consul Karl Rainoch; the "former head of the Care mission, Robertson" (presumably Rankin Roberts, who headed the Care office here several years ago), "an American correspondent calling himself Tronh-ton"; the "head of the American Catholic charity, Sullivan" (first name unavailable) and a Msgr. Verolino, former Papal Nuncio in Prague.

The bishops were accused of having "suppressed the working people" of pre-war Czechoslovakia and collaborating with the Nazis during the war. They also were charged with faking "miracles" to sway the voters, inciting anti-Semitism and helping anti-Communist terrorists in the Ukraine and Poland.

The trial is scheduled to end Monday.

6 GIs Freed

(Continued from Page 2)

she has received no word for several weeks.

"We all think it's wonderful," Mrs. Beiser said.

Mrs. Tyce said that she was just plain "startled" that her soldier husband had been released by the Koreans.

"I didn't even know he was in Korea," she said.

J. M. Hall, Joanna, S. C. textile worker, said he was so glad to hear of his son's (Pvt. Warren E. Hull) release that "I don't know what to say."

The other Americans who were released were:

Sgt. Allen W. Marshalek, Carmel (state uncertain).

Pvt. Howard Ray, East St. Louis, Ill.

Pfc. Raymond J. Gagnon, Fall River, Mass.

All but Tyce were manning a machinegun road block when they were surrounded by Korean troops. They surrendered.

The six prisoners, and a seventh who was so crippled by frostbite he could not walk, were given a chance for freedom after being fed three meals of rice daily and bedded down by day in a warm native hut.

They were moved to the rear under cover of darkness.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 10.—A Fall River family was surprised to learn that one of its members had been treated well and released by the Chinese volunteers—they didn't know he had been captured.

A sister of Pfc. Raymond J. Gagnon said the last she had heard of her brother was a letter in which he told of his new assignment to a machine gun squad in Korea.

"We hadn't heard that Raymond was captured," she said, "but of course we're happy that he has been freed."

Korean tanks were reported 30 miles southeast of Wonju in the area of Chechon, a rail and highway hub.

The bad weather was general over Korea. It all but grounded the U. S. 5th Air Force for the third straight day. But Superforts bombed Korean cities in radar-controlled raids through a heavy overcast. They concentrated on the Korean capital of Pyongyang.

CRC Parley to Honor Mrs. Grayson

Mrs. Francis Grayson, wife of one of the Martinsville Seven defendants, will be honored guest today at the joint trade union Civil Rights Congress emergency conference to Save the Martinsville Seven. The conference will be held at 4:30 p.m., in the library at 23 W. 26 St.

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HELP US REPORT THE PEACE MOVEMENT

The Daily Worker knows that thousands of actions occur daily throughout the nation on behalf of peace. Not a few of them, recently, have been reflected in the local newspapers as the grass-roots surge against war continues to mount.

We urge our readers to send us such clippings, for it is clearly impossible for us, in New York, to get the several thousand dailies nationally. And no other New York newspaper is interested in showing the giant scope of the grass-roots outcry against war.

Stamping out Chiang's Legacy of Disease

(Continued from Page 4)
using 35,407 carts and over 800 trucks.

Only 36 percent of the people residing in cities with modern water supply systems were served with piped water in their homes.

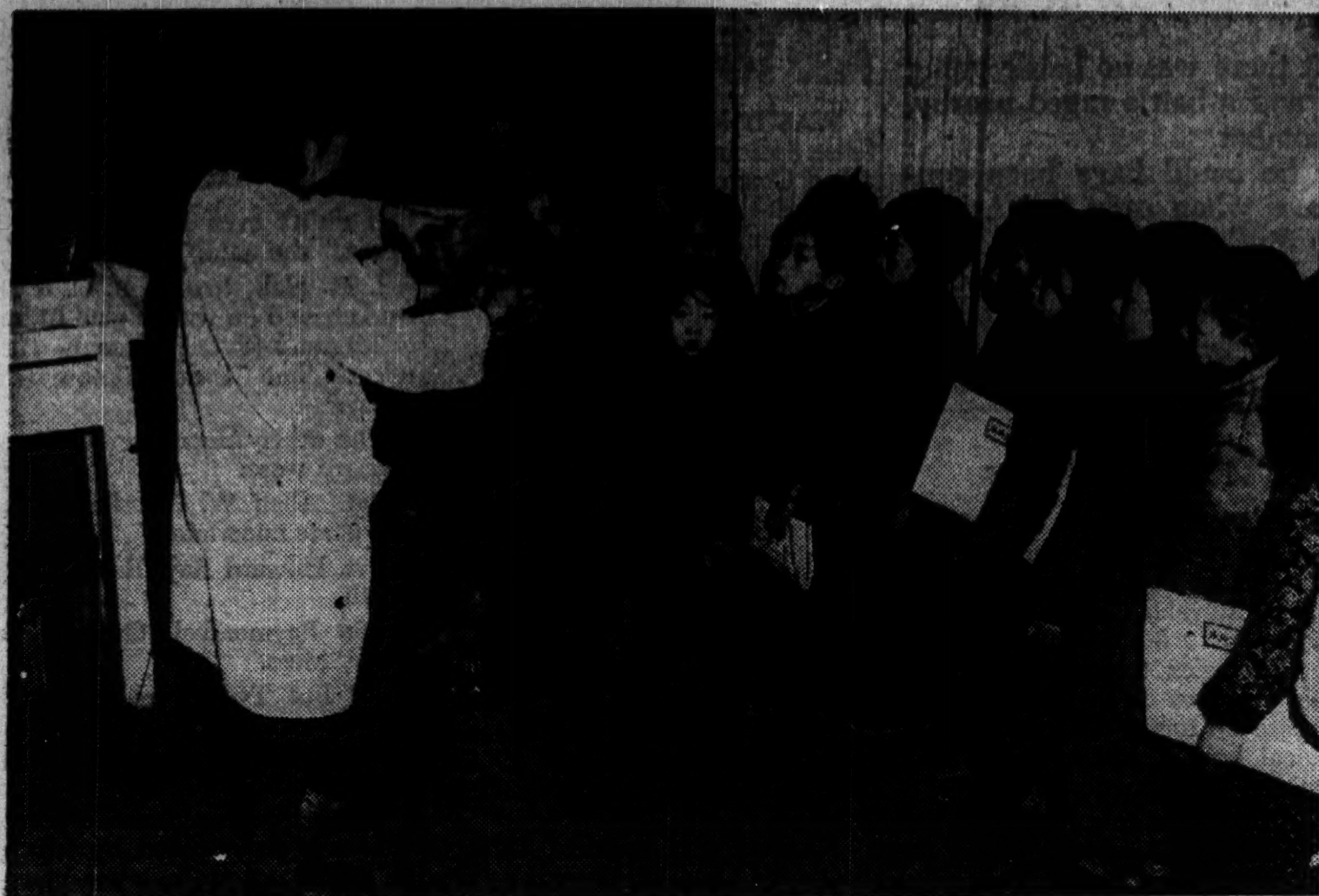
It is not surprising that in Old China infant mortality was estimated at 250 per 1,000 births. Low health standards and low productivity went hand in hand.

THE CREATION of the Chinese People's Republic gave the Chinese people for the first time in history a national government devoted to their welfare and health.

Article 48 of the Common Programme stipulates that "National physical culture shall be promoted. Public health and medical work shall be expanded and attention shall be paid to the protection of the health of mothers, infants and children."

Within a month of the Republic's birth, the Ministry of Health was formally established on Nov. 1, 1949. At that time, on the mainland, Northwest and Southwest China still had to be liberated; adequate personnel for the Ministry itself had to be assembled from scratch, while disease and other disasters ravaged whole areas in the wake of the KMT retreat.

Nevertheless, the campaign for the people's health was launched immediately and with great vigor. The same spirit that enabled the People's Liberation Army to build up a medical service for five million men in the course of the war, and from scratch at that, was



SHANGHAI CLINIC gives children preventive treatment against trachoma, an eye disease.

brought to bear on this unprecedented work.

Such medical institutions and organizations as existed in the newly-liberated areas were taken over; the work of reorganization was pushed ahead intensively, and in a very short time, the new health departments of the various levels were organized.

NOW, HEALTH departments have been set up in all the Administrative Areas and provincial medical departments have been established in every province of China (except Tai-

wan and Tibet which have not yet been liberated). More than 60 percent of the counties in the whole country now have county health centers or departments, some newly-established (in Northeast China and North China) and some reorganized or restarted after having ceased to function under the old reactionary regime.

Within six months after their formation, the various levels of medical departments and the Ministry of Health had the medical universities, schools, medical factories, hospitals and other medical institutions in the country under systematic administration.

The Northeast and North China areas which were liberated the earliest have already expanded their medical services while other areas, such as the Northwest, Southwest, East and Central-South China, have completed the take-over of existing services and a good start has been made on the reorganization and expansion of the medical services.

ALTHOUGH the whole med-

Chi. Rally to Hear Peace Delegates

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Eight Chicagoans of diverse political viewpoints will tell how they see the issue of world peace today at a meeting in the Chicago Coliseum Friday evening. The eight were delegates and observers at the recent World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Poland.

A group of leading Chicagoans, hearing their account of the trip, decided to sponsor a rally where thousands of Chicagoans can hear the reports of the delegates. Heading the sponsors is Prof. Anton J. Carlson, eminent University of Chicago biologist.

The Chicago delegates are: The Rev. Massie Kennard, assistant Pastor, Metropolitan Community Church; Dorothy Cole, Conference of Club Presidents and Program Chairmen; Charles Proctor, Chairman Grievance Committee, Local 28, United Packinghouse Workers; Mollie Lucas, United Office Workers, Local 24; Harold Ward, Financial Secretary, Local 108 Farm Equipment Division, United Electrical Workers; Yolanda Hall, Coordinator, Chicago Labor Conference for Peace; James Miller, Chairman, American Car and Foundry Unit, Local 453, United Auto Workers; Angeline Mensik, Czech-American Peace Committee.

Two other speakers will be the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Professor of Christian Ethics, Episcopal Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.; and Charles Howard, Iowa publisher and attorney.

ical service of China is hampered in its task by the lack of trained personnel and material and financial resources, a number of advantageous factors exist which will go a long way to overcome the enormous difficulties.

First, there is a People's Government which recognizes that the health of the population is its responsibility; second, the land reform and organized industrial and agricultural production will raise the living standards of the people (the mainstay and essential basis for any public health work); third, there is the glorious tradition of mass health work and revolutionary humanitarianism of the PLA (and those of its personnel transferred to government work) which serve as a living model for health work all over the country; fourth, the most advanced guiding principles for

health work and the help and example of the Soviet Union will be utilized; and last but not least, there is the support of the broad masses and their active participation in all the health programs.

With China estimated as needing five million hospital beds, 500,000 doctors, three to four million auxiliary medical personnel of all kinds and with tens of millions of people yearly suffering from preventable, communicable diseases, epidemics, etc., it is obvious that a short route must be found to the solution of the medical problem. And it has—keep people from getting sick!

Based on this principle, a tremendous amount of work in the health field has been accomplished in a little over half a year. Great prospects are opening up for the future.

THE MAIN EFFORTS are directed and will be directed for a long time against the high infant mortality rate. This is being attacked by popular education and by re-educating the old untrained midwives found throughout the countryside and even in the cities. Most of them had never heard of modern methods or asepsis.

At the same time, new modern midwives, child and maternal health workers, public health nurses, etc., are being trained. In Northeast China, for example, more than 60 percent of the administrative villages now have at least one midwife or a retrained "old" midwife.

All county health centers have already taken up the task of retraining the old midwives in their areas and a permanent Central Child and Maternal Health Corps has been formed. This travels through various parts of the country, collecting experiences, supervising local training and health work.

(Continued Tomorrow)

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WMGM — 1080 kc.
WNBC — 680 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WENY — 1400 kc.
WOR — 710 kc. WCBZ — 880 kc. WOV — 1290 kc.
WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1500 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WLIE — 1190 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Hennsey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBZ—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBZ—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers' Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBZ—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WQXR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WOR—Queen for a Day
WCBZ—Grand Slam. Quiz
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBZ—Rosemary
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Soapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBZ—Wendy Warren. Sketch
WQXR—News. Luncheon Concert
12:15-WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WCBZ—Aunt Jenny
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WQXR—Helen Trent
WJZ—News. Herb Sheldon
WNBC—Mrs. Roosevelt
12:45-WCBZ—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBZ—Big Sister
WNYC—Famous Artists
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBZ—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Dave Garroway
1:30-WCBZ—Young Dr. Malone
WNBC—Answer Man
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBZ—The Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WNYC—Distant Lands
WJZ—Rod Hendrickson Show
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WCBZ—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—Record Review
2:15-WCBZ—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WCBZ—Nora Drake
WJZ—News
WQXR—Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBZ—The Brighter Day
WJZ—David Amity
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBZ—Hill top House
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show
WQXR—News. Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBZ—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Harry Hennsey
WCBZ—House Party
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb

3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Happy Peltou
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBZ—Strike It Rich. Quiz
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
WQXR—News; Music
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WCBZ—Missus Goes a-Shopping
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Concert
5:00-WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WCBZ—Galen Drake
WOR—Straight Arrow. Sketch
WQXR—Keyboard Artists
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
5:30-WOR—Sky Kings
WJZ—Big Jon & Sparky
WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WCBZ—Hills and Mises
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING
6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart. News
WJZ—Sports News
WCBZ—Allen Jackson. News
WOR—News. Lyle Van
WQXR—News. Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Answer Man
WOR—Bob Elson
WCBZ—You and the World
WJZ—News
6:30-WOR—News
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WNYC—Martin and Lewis
WCBZ—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBZ—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette
WOR—News
WJZ—Edwin J. Hill. News
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WCBZ—Beulah
7:15-WOR—Mutual Newswear
WCBZ—Jack Smith Hour
WJZ—News
7:30-WNBC—News of World
WJZ—SBI Sketch
WCBZ—Variety Show
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WQXR—Piano Recital
7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show
WCBZ—News
WNBC—One Man's Family
8:00-WNBC—The Aldrich Family
WOR—The Hidden Truth
WJZ—Screen Guild Players
WCBZ—FBI in Peace and War
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Father Knows Best
WOR—Red and Gun Club
WCBZ—Mr. Keene
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
8:55-WOR—News
9:00-WOR—Runyon Theatre
WCBZ—Suspense Sketch
WJZ—Amateur Hour
WNBC—Dragnet Drama
WQXR—Music Library
9:30-WNBC—We, the People
WOR—Reporters' Roundup
WCBZ—Playhouse
10:00-WNBC—Playhouse
WOR—Frank Edwards
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—News. The Showcase
10:30-WOR—Show Shop
WJZ—News
WCBZ—Frankie Carlo Orchestra

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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

War Dep't OK's Slaying of Prisoner Of War in Coming Film on Korea

FURTHER PROOF of the savagery of the U. S. war against the Korean people is the Lippert film Steel Helmet, one scene of which shows an American soldier killing a North Korean prisoner-of-war in cold blood, blowing him apart with an automatic rifle.

This shocking scene was approved by the War Department in complete defiance of the Geneva convention which outlaws the killing of war prisoners.

Such a scene would have had a slim chance of getting by during World War II.

In fact extraordinary efforts were made to refute Nazi propagandists who falsely claimed American paratroops and airborne infantrymen killed the German prisoners they captured when they dropped back of the front during the Normandy invasion.

THE KILLING of war prisoners has always been associated with Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism.

The Truman war program is leading our country down that same blood-stained road.

MONOGRAM HAS restored Hiawatha to its 1951 production schedule. The avalanche of unfavorable comment that followed the studio's announcement that they were shelving the film for political reasons, has convinced them that the story of the mighty Indian peace-maker would not be construed by the public as anti-war propaganda. Monogram is considering adding a preface to the film explaining that Hiawatha's peace policies are today being carried on by Harry S. Truman with the help of 50,000 airplanes and 35,000 tanks a year.

WHEN THE WARMONGERING British A-Bomb film Seven Days to Noon opened in New York, Howard Barnes, film critic of the Herald Tribune panned it mercilessly as a "preposterous . . . dull . . . stupid . . . horror show with a great lack of directing and producing skill." A few days later the Herald Tribune tried to undo some of the damage his unfavorable review did to the cause of war against Russia by printing an editorial praising the film as "thought provoking" and of "considerable interest to New Yorkers as the first film we know of to deal seriously with some phase of the atom bomb problem." . . . The following week Seven Days to Noon was screened aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburg. One can guess the opinions of Truman and his war ministers on this film which fits so snugly into the plans of the bomb-rattlers. Seven Days to Noon paints the Man of Peace as the Menace, the Aggressor who is threatening to use the A-bomb to destroy human lives. But the real aggressors against humanity, the lunatic men of the trusts and their parliaments who are toying with the idea of throwing the bomb, are pictured as sane and self-sacrificing. Thus the history of these times is turned upside down. Thus the warmongering Herald Tribune is compelled to take issue with its critic who blasted the picture, as any honest and peace loving individual must.

Protest Anti-Semitism On Bob Landers Radio Show

Philip Frankfeld, Baltimore, Md., has sent the Feature Department copy of his protest to Baltimore Station WFBR on the anti-Semitic Bob Landers' Show broadcast Friday, Jan. 5. It reads as follows:

"Last night, Friday, Jan. 5, 1951, I happened to tune in on the Bob Landers' Show which goes on at 11:15 p.m. I missed Mr. Landers' introduction, but heard "Tennessee Waltz" announced. But what I heard was something entirely different.

"The words and music were from the 'Tennessee Waltz' alright, but the rendition was made in what was supposed to be dialect-Yiddish. It was a deliberately exaggerated and viciously distorted dialect of the Jewish language, which could only have come from Ku Kluxers or from people poisoned with Hitler's brutalized anti-Semitism. Even the punch line at the very end of the song, in which the so-called woman singer says: 'Yu sinkt it, Oiving' stank from the coke ovens of Hit-

ler's concentration camps—it had the smell of burning Jewish flesh!

"I want to vigorously protest this kind of vicious anti-Semitism which passes for 'entertainment.' Any kind of so-called dialect distortions whether aimed against the Jewish people, the Negro people, or the Irish, etc. is definitely a disservice to democracy and helps to feed prejudices directed against minority groups. I want to urge your station to discontinue this kind of rot and nonsense, or face the possible consequences of a storm of public protest against your programs and your station."

Very truly yours,
PHILIP FRANKFELD.

Teachers Art Show

Teachers Center Gallery is now holding its second exhibition of the 1950-51 season at 206 W. 15 St. Work by artists in and out of the teaching profession is being shown through Jan. 27.

'Just Little Simple' Theatre Party Aids Fight On Jimcrow in Federal Engraving, Printing

On Sunday, Jan. 14, at 8:30 p.m. three locals of the United Public Workers of America, Local 2899 (State Workers), Local 111 (City Workers), Local 20 (Federal Workers) are having a theatre party at the Club Baron to see "Just a Little Simple" based on the book by Langston Hughes "Simple Speaks His Mind."

The proceeds of the theatre party will go to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Branch UPW in Washington, D. C. This branch since 1948 has been engaged in a militant fight against the jimcrow conditions which prevail in the department of the Federal Government, the nation's money factory.

The union says that although the majority of the staff are Negro employees, less than half of one percent of these workers are in any but menial and unskilled occupations. Locker rooms and lavatory facilities are provided separately for Negro and white workers. Work areas are maintained on a segregated basis.

In that part of the Bureau where money is numbered and stacked, white and Negro workers are forced to work in segregated "cages," although they perform the same work. There is not a single Negro printer or engraver or machinist at the Bureau.

A majority of the Bureau employees affected by this discrimination are members of the United Public Workers of America, which has led the fight to end this shocking discriminatory situation.

An examination was finally won for the job of plate engraver which pays \$24 a day and has always been closed to Negroes. All of the men who took the exam were vets of World War II. Many of them passed the exam and were high up on the list, but the Bureau of Engraving refused to promote them. The union then took the case to President Truman's FEPC Board and the decision made was that these vets were entitled to these jobs.

This decision has been ignored. There is not yet a single Negro among the 500 plate printers in the Bureau. Despite the fact that they are vets of World War II, the Negroes in the Bureau of Engraving have been in the meantime confined to the lowest paying jobs and are now faced with the prospect of again being called up for military duty.

This theatre party is just one of the many ways the union is planning to raise money to carry on the fight so that Negroes will be able to hold the same kind of jobs as white workers.

Ted Tinsley Says

MURRAY THE NEWSHAWK

THE NEW YORK POST, never too finicky about what it prints, has a columnist named Murray Kempton who writes what is supposed to be a labor column. Kempton ranges from standard red-baiting to fingering men in plants, men whom he claims are Communists.

The life of such a columnist must be hard indeed, and I had a personal experience with Kempton which drove home this point. Kempton recently wrote a column describing the Communist Party's 15th Annual Convention. The column contained the following historic facts:

- 1—The Stuyvesant Casino, in which the Convention was held, was built 41 years ago.
- 2—There were "two hundred or so delegates."
- 3—The delegates sat at tables covered with white table cloths.
- 4—One of the slogans in the hall read, "ORGANIZE THE SENTIMENT FOR PEACE."
- 5—The sessions were closed to the press.

YOU WILL AGREE that none of the foregoing facts comes as a shattering surprise. To call it "reporting" would be to malign the word, even today when much political "reporting" is a cut or two beneath procuring.

How did Murray Kempton come by his astounding information? I know, because I saw him. He was the spectre that haunted Second Avenue during the Convention. It got so that when a delegate asked for directions, you simply said, "Walk straight down the street and turn left at Kempton."

Kempton showed extreme daring and initiative. He began by completely ignoring the Party's detailed daily news releases about the work of the Convention. The Party's program, its fight for peace, the content of its resolutions, were all available to Kempton. But this was not the kind of "news" he wanted.

Don't think that his hanging around was purposeless. That guy was working. The climax of his thrilling day came at a lunch recess when Kempton, all by himself, completely unaided and unarmed, fought his way through nothing up one flight of stairs, forced an open door into the main ballroom, and found himself in the empty Convention hall. I do not know whether he was battered and bloody by then, although he appeared unruffled to the naked eyes. There he stood, surveying the empty ballroom. What a newshawk! I am convinced that it was at this very moment that Kempton read and recorded the slogan, "ORGANIZE THE SENTIMENT FOR PEACE." If I am not mistaken, he refrained from writing it down at the time, but committed it to memory for fear that we might tear the slip of paper containing the dreadful words from his hands.

EVERY ONE of the meager facts which Kempton reported he could have gotten in approximately sixteen seconds by the rather prosaic method of asking somebody. We all would have been happy to tell him that there were "two hundred or so delegates," or that the tables had white table cloths, or what the slogans said. Such a procedure, however, was not for Kempton. He was hired to haunt Second Avenue, and haunt it he did.

Kempton ended his column by commenting upon the chorus of "eyes" that resounded when resolutions were voted upon (although the newshawk said nothing about the many changes in the resolutions which came from the floor). Kempton grew sarcastic. He heard no "nays." Only "ayes." Since many of the resolutions called upon the delegates to "organize the sentiment for peace," it is clear why this upset Kempton. He forgot that he was not at an editorial board meeting of the New York Post.

Anyway, kiddies, if any of you wants to become a great columnist, this is how you go about it.

New Biography

IMMORTAL MAGYAR: Semmelweis, Conqueror of Childbed Fever, by Frank C. Slaughter. Schuman. New York. 211 pp. \$3.50.

IMMORTAL MAYGAR is a straightforward and affecting biography of Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis, the Hungarian physician who showed the world how to end the deadly disease, childbed fever. A physician and novelist both, author Frank C. Slaughter has written a moving account of the life of the tempestuous Semmelweis, who for years battled the reactionaries opposed to his advanced doctrine, as well as an intelligible-to-the-layman history of childbed fever and the warring scientific theories on its origin, cause and cure.

Despite the author's surface treatment of the Revolution of 1848 and the national liberation movements within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he nevertheless devoted considerable space to show how political reaction as well as professional conservatism in Vienna, the capital of the Hapsburgs, linked up to oppose the "upstart" Hungarian, who gave

doctors and hospital attendants the unheard of order, "Wash your hands."

Immortal Magyar is described as the first biography in English of this hero of medicine, who pioneered in halting the tragic deaths of thousands upon thousands of mothers through streptococcus infection carried to them by the hands and instruments of their doctors. —R. F.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Thursday, January 11, 1951

BRADLEY'S IN--AND WE PICK ST. JOHNS

Redmen Primed for Upset of Unbeaten Foe, City Meets Boston — LIU Hits Peak

By Lester Rodney

Right on the heels of LIU's great victory over St. Louis, the conquerors of Kentucky, comes the mightiest unbeaten team of them all—Bradley. (In the wire service polls, that is. In this paper we've been rating LIU number one for three weeks and see no immediate prospect of changing that!). The veteran Peoria hot shots, with 15 in a row this year, and 32 out of their last 34, the two being the CCNY tourney finals, will be favored over St. Johns in the feature game tonight, naturally. This prognosticator, perhaps getting a little dizzy from the heights of his 31 and

WE PICK

ST. JOHNS and CCNY
Record—31 and 7

7 Garden game record, is taking a flier on the sound, maturing Brooklyn Redmen, who looked razor sharp pulling away from Syracuse last time out.

In the preliminary, still crippled City College hopes to squeeze by ambitious Boston College and be able to shower and dress fast enough to get back upstairs to watch their old friends Melchiorre and Co. in action.

Bradley lost only Paul Unruh from the tourney team. Starting tonight will be four seniors, Behnke, Mann, Grover and Melchiorre, and Schlittman, a junior. Behnke is the big man at 6-7, but after that St. Johns has a slight overall height edge. The wondrous little Melchiorre, 5-8½, still goes into the big man's spot, the pivot, on occasions, and does some slick hooking and feeding off from there.

But in many ways the key man to stop is Bill Mann, and we may see Al McGuire trying to do another Kiley job on him. This crew cutted team of speedsters and shotmakers have a lot of important victims already, including Syracuse and St. Louis for the Sugar Bowl victory, and the only defeat yet hung on Indiana. They have two good subs in Preece and 6-6 Kelly. They'll be hot to avenge their last two Garden defeats against a New York team. But the feeling here is St. Johns, a team which didn't fully realize how good it was when it met Kansas and Kentucky.

Boston College is on a basketball-building program and has loaded up, like Holy Cross, on New York prep school stars. They have won six and lost one, by four to Connecticut away from home. Their center is 6-4 but they have good all round height. Tuesday night they trounced Providence 84-54. But the pick here is City, even without the effective services of Warner. There's an edge in Roman's height and in general savvy that should pull the Beavers through into the very welcome long rest.

IN NOTCHING its tenth straight against a very good St. Louis club, 74-62, LIU played its best game. It didn't panic when the visitors brought down the house with one of those dazzling pitter patter three lane fast break goals right off the bat, but calmly adjusted by dropping Bigos and Smith back faster and working the ball in to use their height advantage despite a semi-zone thrown up to surround White and Felix.

The key to the victory was Leroy Smith, who hit for eleven two pointers from the floor, most of them set shots from the outside space conceded by the zone. When

the Billikens drove back into the lead after nine minutes of the second half, Smitty fed Felix, who whirled for a hook shot, then he sank two sets and drove in for a dazzling layup to break it open. Working with White as St. Loo got more and more worried about his set shots, and came out to him, Smith's accuracy thus opened things up for Sherman to finish strong with 24 points. White and Smith are BOTH All Americans.

After the game the St. Louis players were unanimous in saying LIU was better than Bradley, but they were split between LIU and Kentucky.

NYU did a little double teaming on the touted Workman, and cut through his defenseless West Virginia mates for an easy 75-54 win in the opener. Continuing his perked up scoring pace, Mel Seeman had 20 points, while Old Reliable Abe Becker hit 18.

In a rather surprising result at Pittsburgh, Duquesne turned from its first defeat by Cincinnati, and belted powerful La Salle by ten points. The Dukes meet LIU next Tuesday in the last bill before Sonja comes in.

Report USC After Cleveland's Brown

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (UP).—Paul Brown is under consideration for the football coaching job at the University of Southern California but the Cleveland Browns mentor says he has not been approached officially.

"Brown's name came up along with Bud Wilkinson of Oklahoma, Charlie Caldwell of Princeton and Paul Bryant of Kentucky, among others," Field said. "But no pull

was exercised and no mandate given."

Brown denied reports he had been approached by alumni or University representatives concerning the Trojan job.

"It isn't true I've received an offer," Brown said.

Jimcrow Rule May Nix Louis' Florida Bout

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10 (UP).—A rule forbidding "mixed bouts" may make it necessary to call off a proposed outdoor match between heavyweights Joe Louis and Tommy Gomez, it was revealed today.

Jacksonville boxing commissioner M. C. Moore referred to a rule of the Jacksonville Boxing and Wrestling Commission which states that "no mixed bouts will be allowed, that is to say, a bout between a white and colored boxer or wrestler."

Noble, Wes Could Be Top Catching Duo

If half the things some people say about rookie catcher Rafael Noble are true, the flag-minded Giants may have the best catching staff in baseball between this sturdy Cuban star and Wes Westrum. Charley Dressen, his manager at Oakland, moans "He is the kin dof guy could ruin us, and a lot of other clubs too. If I knew I was coming to Brooklyn I'd have never let him go to the Giants."

Noble was a backstopping sensation, and also clouted the ball for a .316 average, including 23 doubles, 3 triples and 15 homers. Along with rightfielder Don Mueller, Noble was one of the last two Giants to sign for the new year.

Brown denied reports he had been approached by alumni or University representatives concerning the Trojan job.

"It isn't true I've received an offer," Brown said.

Charles Really Fighting Champ

Ezzard Charles is carrying out his vow to become the fighting-est heavyweight champion of all time despite an ailment that kept him out of the ring for 10 months after he won the title.

"Any one, any time," said the 29-year-old ex-GI from Cincinnati. "Nobody's barred."

His sixth title defense scheduled tomorrow night at the Garden against Lee Oma puts him three months and five days ahead of the record pace set by his one-time idol, Joe Louis.

If it hadn't been for his enforced layoff, the champ undoubtedly would be far out in front of Louis in the matter of title defenses.

There is a dual motive behind Ezzard's thirst for ring activity—money, naturally, and recognition. Since winning a unanimous decision from Louis last September, Ezzard feels he is the world's greatest heavyweight and is anxious to prove it to whatever skeptics remain.

Recognition has come slowly to the lithe champion. After he won the National Boxing Association

title against Jersey Joe Walcott at Chicago in June, 1949, Ezzard said:

"Too many people are talking about other fighters. When I beat the rest of them I'll probably feel different." So he went to work to "beat the rest of them," including Louis.

Charles knocked Gus Lesnevich into retirement in the quickest first defense on record in the heavyweight division, only 49 days after the Walcott bout. Then he flattened Pat Valentino and Freddie Beshore, decisioned Louis, flattened Nick Barone and is coming up with Oma as No. 6. Some think him the most underrated champ to ever hold the title, putting him in a class with Gene Tunney.

Oma figures to be as rough as any. Although he's nearly 35, Oma has trained diligently for his shot at Charles and possesses plenty of savvy.

"He's a heavyweight," Charles said simply. "You have to be careful with any heavyweight. As long as they can swing, they're dangerous."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Tiger Strike, Fultz and the Feds

SO THE GALLANT BROTHERHOOD breakaway by eighty percent of America's big league ballplayers was crushed in 1890 and nine out of ten of today's fans never even heard about it. Some day, when the skilled performers of our national pastime are protected by a union of their own choosing, when baseball is again a game before a dollar-hungry business, the flaming, class conscious manifesto of 1889, "To the Public," will take its place as the tremendously significant event it was.

In scanning baseball history for further evidences of the latent militancy which is still very much around the premises (though organized labor either doesn't know it or doesn't care) we come next to a rather odd player strike. It took place over a decidedly non-economic issue, but the team spirit and guts of what followed directly paved the way for the winning of economic demands.

It's May, 1912. The Detroit Tigers, featuring the dazzling Ty Cobb, either the first or second greatest ballplayer in big league history, depending on how you weigh Babe Ruth's mighty blasts, were finishing a series at New York. Next stop—Philadelphia.

Somebody had been razzing Cobb from the stands all series long. He is described as a "politician named Lauker," and it is also thoroughly intimated that his razzing was of an exceptionally rough and coarse kind. Well, in the 4th inning of this ballgame, Cobb suddenly vaulted the barrier between field and stands, clumped his way up the wooden stands on his cleated shoes and swung some knuckles at his tormenter.

When word of this foul deed got to American League prexy Ban Johnson, who was in Boston at the time, he immediately wired the Detroit team that Cobb was indefinitely suspended. On the train to Philly, the Detroit players talked it over and got hotter and hotter about this kind of arbitrary action without hearing the player's side of the story. The upshot was a telegram to Johnson signed by every single member of the squad saying they wouldn't play until Cobb was reinstated. Although there is nothing in print to suggest it, the general dissatisfaction of players with the whole one-sided setup probably was deeply imbedded in the eruption of this strike action over a fist-fight suspension.

THE TELEGRAM may not sound like such a much today. But baseball's structure being what it was and is, it represented a courageous and militant piece of united action. There was absolutely no precedent for a big league team refusing to play a scheduled game, for whatever reason. The schedule is the holy cow, tickets are sold in advance, the papers run their stories, the very idea of players having anything to do with baseball beside actually playing it was overwhelming.

So powerful is the "show must go on" factor, that the A's, managed by guess who, insisted that nine men with Detroit on their uniforms show up for the game. So a hastily assembled team of worried Tiger coaches and local semi-pros "signed" as big leaguers went out and to the raucous jeers of the Philadelphia fans lost to the half-trying A's by a score reported as 24-2 and 26-0 in two different sources. The next day the ballpark was empty. The Detroit players' action had shut it down!

Johnson hurried to Philadelphia and closeted himself with Cobb. What happened is a little vague, and Cobb to this day doesn't talk much about it. Some say he was overwhelmed by the nature of the Johnson threats, and agreed to urge the players to return if the punishment weren't too strict. Anyhow, Johnson reduced Cobb's "indefinite suspension" to 15 days, fined him \$50 for fighting, and the Detroit players ended their strike. The kicker is that every player who signed that telegram was then fined \$100, twice as much as Cobb! And Ed Delehanty, apparently one of the more outspoken and militant of the players, was fired by owner Mavin at season's end.

This one day strike directly inspired a one-man unionization attempt strikingly similar to that of friend Murphy in 1946. That same winter, 1912-13, a Providence attorney and former ballplayer named David Fultz started up an organization, asking each player for \$5 initiation fee and \$18 dues a year, and promising to carry their grievances to the owners. How many players he organized is not known, since it had to be done quietly, but Fultz's one-man outfit did win one big thing from the magnates right off the bat. That was the ruling forbidding any club from sending a player to the minor leagues until all other big league teams had an opportunity to take him on. This is known as the waiver rule and corrected a long standing player grievance.

Fultz and the players must have had the moguls worried at that, for in the spring of 1913, owner Ebbets over in Brooklyn tried to slip a player down to the minor leagues and Fultz announced there would be a "general strike". Ebbets promptly dropped the attempt to evade the new rule.

THE FEDERAL LEAGUE in 1914, 1915 was another attempt to buck the big league structure. But whereas the Brotherhood League was originated and sponsored by players, who then looked for some financial help on their own terms, the Federal was just the opposite. This "outlaw" league was conceived by capitalists who wanted in on some of the monopolized gravy of baseball profit. They got their players simply by dangling more money before the stars than the two established leagues were handing out. In this sense it was something like the Mexican League lure which created a minor fuss in 1946.

The Federals were a going concern for two years, winning away some of the top leaguers of the day. The advent of World War One was a big factor in ending this baseball "war," though the by now thoroughly entrenched and well backed moguls of the two established league would probably have won out in the end anyhow.

During its brief and hectic spin this third major gave Tris Speaker a 100 percent raise in salary over his American League dough. It even snared Walter Johnson for 48 hours but Clark Griffith raced out to Chicago and got him right back for Washington by meeting the Federal offer. Since Johnson once said he never got more than \$12,000 from Griffith at any time, you can imagine how little the greatest pitcher of his times was getting before the big wheels of the Federals broke in for their little whirl.

CONCLUDED TOMORROW—if I can get the rest of it into one column.